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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 242

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1939

PRICE: ONE ANNA

JUPITER

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J4

No Shaking Hands With Murder HITLERISM MUST GO; OR HITLER MUST GO BACK

NO RECOGNITION OF CONQUESTS, NO
CONDONATION OF VIOLENCE

Chamberlain's Terms To Germany: Mussolini
Sends Peace Emissary To London

"It is not with any vindictive purpose we have embarked on the war, but simply in defence of freedom.

It is not alone the freedom of a small nation that is at stake. There is also in jeopardy the peaceful existence of Great Britain, the Dominions, India and the rest of the British Empire, France and indeed all freedom-loving countries.

We seek no material advantage for ourselves, and desire nothing from the German people which will offend their self-respect.

Acts and not words alone must be forthcoming, before we, the British peoples and France would be justified in ceasing to wage the war to the utmost of our strength. It is for Germany to make her choice", declared Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons in reply to Hitler's 'Peace offensive.'



**Chamberlain
Determined**

Continuing he said:

We must take it that the proposals which the German Chancellor has put forward are to be based on the recognition of his conquests and his right to do what he pleases with the conquered. It would be impossible for Great Britain to accept any such basis without forfeiting her honour and abandoning her claim that international disputes should be settled by discussion and not by force.

TRUST NOT HITLER

Mr. C. R. Attlee welcoming Mr. Chamberlain's statement observed that THE PEACE PROPOSALS HAD BEEN MADE BY A MAN WHOSE WORD WAS UTTERLY WORTHLESS, AND MADE UP OF BRUTAL AND UNPROVOKED AGGRESSION, BASED ON THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE RESULTS OF THAT AGGRESSION AS "FAIT ACCOMPLI."

"WE ARE ASKED TO CONDONE A CRIME AND TRUST THE CRIMINAL. NO BRITISH GOVERNMENT, WHETHER FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF PRINCIPLE OR PRUDENCE, COULD MAKE AN ANSWER OF A DIFFERENT KIND THAN THE PRIME MINISTER HAD MADE."

HITLERISM MUST GO

Sir Archibald Sinclair said: "If the idea of conquest is inherent in Hitler's policy and the system it follows, then HITLERISM MUST BE DESTROYED. There is only one man who can prove the contrary. That man is Hitler himself. LET HIM MARCH HIS TROOPS OUT OF ALL THOSE COUNTRIES HE HAS ACQUIRED BY VIOLENCE DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS. THEN ONLY WOULD IT BE POSSIBLE FOR US TO CONTEMPLATE NEGOTIATING PEACE WITH HITLER."

HITLER & U. S. DEMAND

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.

If Herr Hitler sincerely desires peace, it is held here that he must submit guarantees of future good faith far more binding than those submitted hitherto. An essential condition is the restoration of Polish and Czechoslovak Independence.

and Nepal, while M. Zaleski the Polish Foreign Minister sat in the Distinguished Strangers' gallery.

Members of the House of Commons regarded Mr. Chamberlain's speech to-day as the best he had yet given to Parliament writes Reuter's lobby correspondent. Opinion in lobbies among all parties was unanimous in approving the uncompromising nature of the Premier's response to Hitler's proposals.

One Labourite who had bitterly criticised Mr. Chamberlain in the past said that he heartily welcomed to-day's pronouncement. Similarly some former critics of the Premier on the Government side are this evening singing his praises.

**PEACE TALKS TO
START IN LONDON**

**New Italian Ambassador
Leaves Rome**

ROME, Oct. 12. Signor Bistiani, the new Italian Ambassador to London left Rome this morning.

He was seen off by prominent officials and the British Ambassador in Rome. Signor Bistiani has been Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs since 1926.

Signor Grandi, the present Ambassador, will become the administrator of justice in Italy. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT SGR. BASTIANINI TOOK WITH HIM 'AID DE MEMOIRE' OUTLINING ITALIAN VIEWS REGARDING THE PEACE PROPOSALS AND AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.—REUTER.

SOVIET DEMANDS

MOSCOW, Oct. 12. Soviet demands were put before the Finnish Delegation for the first time during an hour's talk this afternoon. The demands are not revealed.—REUTER.



**Hitler's Peace
Terms**

"I know no people as peaceful as the Germans," declared Herr Hitler in his speech. "I have not broken my word; on the contrary I have kept it, as I had pledged my word to the German nation to annihilate the Versailles Treaty and I have done so."

GERMAN GOVT'S AIMS. Outlining the aims of the German Government, Herr Hitler said:

"Although it may be thought weakness, I am going to make a few more peace proposals. The acute problems are the creation of a just and enduring German frontier, regulation of order in Eastern Europe and regulation of the Jewish problem there and the creation of a Polish state which is in no danger in this area. If the Allies do not agree with my demands, it will be my last offer."

TERMS FOR PEACE. To achieve the aim of continental peace, great nations will have to meet in conference. This, of course, will need his preparations. It is impossible however, to call such a conference under pressure of war or even mobilised armies.

QUESTION OF COLONIES. The most important German political demand is the return of her colonies. This demand is not an ultimatum and should not be carried out by force."

(CHAMBERLAIN'S FULL STATEMENT ON PAGE 7)

**Communal
Bogey Comes
In Handy**

**"No Free India If Berlin-
Moscow Axis Had
Its Way"**

LONDON, Oct. 12. In the course of a leading article on the Congress resolution about War aims of Britain, the "Birmingham Post" says: "To satisfy the Congress completely, they might have to depart from their considered Indian policy notably by giving smaller scope to the Minorities and increased power to non-Muslim majority which to-day dominates the Congress. Such a surrender is impossible. Their considered and accepted Indian programme is not to be overthrown for the sake of Congress support in war. The paper concludes that none of the Viceroy's arguments will count so much as plain warnings to be read in or into every Hitler speech. Even Congress-dominated India knows that there could be no really free India if Berlin-Moscow axis had its way.—REUTER."

**"MUCH TOO
EXTENSIVE"**
**"Scotsman" On Gandhiji's
Claim**

LONDON, Oct. 12. "The middle of a war is scarcely the time for a major constitutional operation," says the "Scotsman" in the course of a leader on the Indian situation. It adds, "doubtless Mr. Gandhi is hoping for a formula like that put forward by the British Government in 1917, which led to the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms. How far Government can go to-day will depend upon the extent to which all sections of Indian opinion are united."

The article opines; "not only is it difficult to stereotype war aims when the full development of events is not yet clear, but it is scarcely right that this country should make vague and general promises which might deliver Indian minorities into the power of the Hindus."

"MUCH TOO EXTENSIVE" The article characterises as "much too extensive" Mr. Gandhi's claim that the Congress is the one big body which represented the masses of India irrespective of class or creed.

In these circumstances, Lord Linlithgow is engaged in the delicate task of sounding Indian opinion. There is no doubt that India as a whole will appreciate the necessity of opposing Nazi designs of conquest and enslavement but the Congress apparently could not resist the temptation to press its claims at this difficult moment.—REUTER.

**REPLY TO "STORIES" OF
RUSSIAN INVASION
OF INDIA**

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12. A competent authority observed to-day regarding the bogey of Russian invasion raised on reports about the massing of Soviet troops in Sinkiang as follows: "Those who talk of Russian invasion forget Geography. Between Umurchi and Kashgar stretches territory, mostly about 4,000 feet above the sea level, extending over 1,000 miles. The Karakoram Mountains which are as high as 20,000 feet extend 300 miles. There is no common frontier between India and Russia. Stories of Russian invasion of India are fantastic.—United Press."

**Viceroy's Assurance
To Mahatma**

**DEVELOPMENTS DELAY
STATEMENT ON INDIA**

**Congress Cabinet Draft Na-
tional Demand Resolution For
Provincial Legislatures**

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAGPUR, October 12. THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE HAS DRAFTED A RESOLUTION TO BE MOVED IN THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES TO STRENGTHEN THE DEMAND OF THE CONGRESS. THE PREMIERS WERE INSTRUCTED TO CONVENE THE LEGISLATURE IMMEDIATELY TO PASS THE WAR RESOLUTION.

Cause Of Delay IT IS GATHERED THE VICEROY HAD PROMISED GANDHIJI THAT THEY WOULD BE ABLE TO CLARIFY THE POSITION OF BRITAIN TOWARDS INDIA WITHIN THREE WEEKS. BUT OWING TO FURTHER INTERVIEWS WITH THE CONGRESS WAR CABINET AND OTHER INTERVIEWS WITH OTHERS, THE DECLARATION HAS BEEN DELAYED CREATING SUSPICION IN POLITICAL CIRCLES.

Another Meeting At Wardha THE FINAL DATE OF VICEROYAL ANNOUNCEMENT IS REPORTED TO BE 20TH INSTANT. THERE IS THE LIKELIHOOD OF REASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS LEADERS AT WARDHA IN THE LAST WEEK.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya Narendra Deo, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain and Hon. Mr. Bardoloi passed through Nagpur this morning. When Pt. Jawaharlal was shown the statement of Mr. Subhas Bose on the war resolution he laughed heartily.

VICEROY INVITES "C. R." Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who is reported to have received an invitation from the Viceroy went by the same train to Delhi and he will interview the Viceroy to-morrow.

**Leaders' Talks
With Mahatma**

**Discussion Of International
Situation 'Vis-a-Vis'
Congress Policy**

WARDHAGANJ: Oct. 12. The Congress President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Acharya Kripalani, Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Mr. Jai Ramdas Doulatram, Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya and Dr. Prafulla Ghose returned at 7 p.m. from Shegaon, after two hours' conversations with Gandhiji, at which, it is ga-

Bose Cancels Bombay Trip

BOMBAY, Oct. 12. Mr. Nathalal D. Parekh has received a telegram from Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose at Lucknow regretting his inability to come to Bombay to preside over the Gumnatha Mandal Conference to be held here on October 14 and 15, owing to unforeseen delay in his programme.—United Press.

**REPLY TO "STORIES" OF
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**"Nothing Would Come Out
Of Delhi Talks"**

LUCKNOW: Oct. 12. A clarion call to Hindus and Muslims to keep in abeyance for (Continued On Page 9, Col. 4.)

**CONTROL OF
FORWARD
TRANSACTIONS**

No Govt. Decision Yet

Enquiries in authoritative circles show that the Government of Bombay have not yet formulated final plans regarding the control of forward trading in commodities and stocks and shares. The report appearing in a section of the press that the Bill to be introduced in the legislature is likely to make option dealings in all forward markets penal and that Government may exempt the annual "teji mandi" business from operation of the law, was described as absolutely baseless in quarters which are in the know of things. The Government, it is understood, will not come to any decision until trade interests are consulted. These consultations may take about a week.

STOP PRESS

**BRITAIN OUT TO REDEEM
PLEDGE**

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Polish Foreign Minister in a broadcast from London to-night declared that he was greatly impressed by the determination of the Allies to conduct the struggle regardless of what sacrifices might be entailed or how long it would last.

To the capitals of North and Northeast Europe, wondering whether the cause of liberty was lost in Europe, he would say "be of good cheer. I have seen at work the war machines of Britain and France."—REUTER.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Advertisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE". It is repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (—), "The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Immediately M.B.B.S. Doctor for State Service, Bombay Presidency. Apply Box No. 12363, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a trained graduate, strong in English or Science and Mathematics (passed nine months' physical course at Kandivali). Apply stating terms to Principal, Union High School, Surat. (1175)

Wanted Gujarati Graduate to coach a boy in 5th Standard at Khar. Must be strong English, Sanskrit, Mathematics. Apply Box No. 12359, "Bombay Chronicle", stating terms.

Wanted clerks, graduates, lawyers, engineers, doctors and overseers. Apply for terms to No. 12360, "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Besome Accountants, Stenographers, Auditors, Secretaries, Typists, Insurance Experts by post. Recognised Diplomas, D.Com., Professional Accountancy, Secretarial Courses, American Correspondence College, Delhi 4. (12246)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale: 35 K.W. 440 Volts Steam Set, Diesel Sets 5 K.W., Locomotive 2 Gauge, Steam Engine 10 N.H.P. Horizontal, Oil and Steam Tractors 50 H.P.C.C. Type Crude Oil Engine, Donkey Pumps 6" x 5", Radial Drill, Shaping Machine, Treble Ram Pumps Vertical, Portable Steam Engines, Steam Road Rollers. Apply Box 12336, "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted, agents for all district towns on a monthly salary of Rs. 30/- Apply at once, enclosing 4/- stamp for a reply and literature, to the Asiatic Bank Ltd., Karachi. (12347)

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Tiger Fat for sale. Guaranteed pure. Also Tiger Spine Bones. Apply with reasonable offer Box No. 12361, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Motor Driving taught within fifteen days on our car by Expert. Box No. 12354, "Bombay Chronicle."

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GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. AND E. I. RAILWAYS

IMPERIAL INDIAN MAILS

THE IMPERIAL INDIAN MAIL TRAINS between Bombay (Ballard Pier) and Calcutta are CANCELLED until further notice.

(1169)

THE GWALIOR FAIR & AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION 1939-40.

THIS YEAR THE ANNUAL GWALIOR FAIR & AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION will commence from the 20th DEC. 1939 TO 15TH JANUARY, 1940.

It is therefore notified that the Merchants who intend to secure shops in the Fair should submit their applications upto the 10th December, 1939, along with a cash deposit of Rs. 5/- for each Stall. There are Pucca Shops in the Mela and all the Stalls are of uniform measurement viz: 8' x 12' and their rent varies according to situation.

The allotment of shops will begin from the 11th December, 1939 to 15th December, 1939. It will also be desirable that at the time of distribution, the Merchants should send their Agents so as to facilitate the work of allotment.

This year all the important Railways, such as G. I. P. Ry., E. I. Ry., B. & C. I. Ry., N. W. Ry., & Gwalior Light Railways have granted concessions on goods.

IT IS ALSO NOTIFIED for the information of cattle dealers and traders in merchandise of every description that as usual there will be concession in customs duty on goods that may be bought and sold in the Mela.

SECRETARY,
Gwalior Fair & Exhibition Committee.
Lashkar, Gwalior. 1145.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HIRJI GOPALI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, free from incumbrances.

THAT any person having any claim, right, title, interest, in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure (cess whereof has been redeemed) together with buildings standing thereon situate at DELISLE ROAD, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, measuring 356 sq. yds. and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 13805 and Loughton's Survey No. 3/3442 and Cadastral Survey No. 2046 of Byculla Division assessed by Municipality under E Ward No. 7147(3) and Street No. 537G and bounded, on the North by the property bearing C. S. No. 2049, on the south by the property of Dadabhai Nawroji Dawar and others and on the East by the G. I. P. Railway and on the West partly by the property of Balakrishna Harset and others and partly by the property of MARI-AMBAL, daughter of Sagooji and ors. and partly by property of Usmanbhai Esuffally.

Bombay dated this 12th day of October, 1939.
GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 1181.

Public Notices

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Company has sent Forfeiture Notices to the following shareholders of the Company, at their respective addresses AS REGISTERED with the Company, intimating to them that if the amount as demanded from them is not paid their respective shares will be forfeited by the Company.

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Mr. Carondas Tejpal.
Mr. Naranji Dwarakadas.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram Thanvi.
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Mr. Dayal Gangadhar Joshi.
Mr. Haridas Vallabhdas.
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For and on behalf of:
Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd.,
DHARAMSI MORARJI and Co.,
Agents. (118)

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ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

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ALL that piece of land, situate at Gamdevi in Bombay, together with the Buildings thereon, measuring about 3939 square yards or thereabouts being Plots Nos. 100, 101, 102 and 103 of the Gamdevi Estate of the City Improvement Trust held under a Lease dated 14th February, 1913, and which bear New Survey Nos. 1-107683, 7924 and Cadastral Survey No. 1548 in the Girgaum Division and "D" Ward Nos. 2601, 2667, 2668, 2664, 2665, 2666 and 2697, 110 2600, Street Nos. 8-4-5-1-2-3-1 to 7 and bounded, on the North East partly by property of Balloobhoy Dayabhoj party by Kabutar Lane and partly by property of Hurry Gangaji Engineer on the South East by French Road and on the South West by Hughes Road and on the North by property occupied by the Victoria Mills.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1939.

MANILAL KHER & AMBALAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys. (1182)

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 94 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th October, 1939, at 2 p.m. (Sale Warehouse) at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:

Tea, Files (Stationery), Grain, Vegetable Seeds, Brass labels, P. C. Goods, Carpet, Cinema Electric Apparatus (Holm Projector Cg. 15 cases Sakura Beer, etc.

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A SUPREME RELEASE

REPRESSION IN INDIAN STATES

"Reforms" Schemes Fall Short Of Expectation, Says A. I. S. P. Executive

WARDHA, Oct. 11. (Delayed). The Standing Committee of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference has issued the following statement:—

"The Committee notes with deep sorrow the progressive deterioration in the conditions of people in States both in regard to constitutional progress and civil liberty. Events in some of the States are reviewed below.

SOUTH INDIA.

In Travancore, the Committee notes with regret, though civil disobedience was suspended unconditionally and indefinitely over six months ago, about 50 political prisoners are still in jail and severe disabilities enforced on many citizens consequent on their conviction continue and further that though representatives of Travancore State Congress approached the Dewan direct for friendly and peaceful settlement, the Dewan has now under the plea of emergent situation created by the outbreak of war in Europe arbitrarily terminated conversations on constitutional changes in the State and threatened to take drastic action even against constitutional agitation at the present juncture.

REPRESSION IN MYSORE.

The report of the Reforms Committee in Mysore for forecast has proved thoroughly unsatisfactory and inadequate and the administration has again resorted to severe repression in order to stifle the growing political consciousness among the people. Accordingly, Mysore to-day is in the grip of grim fight forced on it by the denial of civil liberties and most of the members of the Working Committee of the State Congress are now behind the bars and about 1,200 workers have followed them to jail.

It is further a matter of deep regret that approaches by the State Congress for friendly talks should have been rejected by the Dewan. The Hyderabad Reform scheme which has been published is unduly vague and falls far short of the Minto-Morley Reform and while it affects to do away with separate electorates it still perpetuates conflict of separate communal interests. Above all, ban on Hyderabad State Congress continues to operate, while the right of free meeting and civil liberty are hedged to such an extent that practically they do not exist.

IN KARNATAKA.

In Ramdurg (Karnataka) where mob frenzy and mishandling of popular movement by leaders of local Praja Sangha resulted in serious tragedy, affairs still remain unsettled. It is necessary for leaders of people in that tiny State to rise superior to their self-discipline and self-control before they can succeed in their objective. Kolhapur in Maharashtra has gone back upon its longstanding promise of introducing legislature with power to satisfy immediate needs of the people of the State. Repression has begun and about 60 political workers were put in jail under some pretext or other.

IN BARODA.

Baroda is still hesitating in liberalising its constitution. Even moderate recommendations of the Reforms Committee are declared as unacceptable and reactionary. IN KATHIAWAR In Rajkot the Reforms Committee have submitted their report to the Thakore Sahab. The President of the State Praja Parishad has had to withdraw his co-operation from this Committee. The recommendations are considered by those who are in the know of things as reactionary. Jamnagar has also gone back upon its promises of reforms. Bhavnagar has not yet redeemed its pledge. Palitana and other States in Kathiawar are still watching and waiting while in Limbdi properties worth thousands of rupees are taken away from shops of "Hijrattees" without any pretence of law. Heavy fines are being levied on the Praja Mandal workers who desire to return home. A reactionary reform scheme dividing the State into communities and interests and separating capital from villages is being worked in defiance of wishes of the people. Altogether a reign of terror exists in the State of Limbdi.

IN RAJPUTANA.

In Jaipur Seth Jannalal Bajaj and his devoted band of co-workers have been successful through sacrifice and suffering in impressing upon the Maharaja the necessity of meeting at least partially the immediate modest demands of people. Sethji and other

prisoners are now released and the Praja Mandal chalked out a programme of constructive work. Mewar has not lifted the ban against the formation of a Praja Mandal as yet and suspension of Satyagraha on the advice of Gandhiji has not resulted in the release of political prisoners. Shri Maniklalji and his brave colleagues still remain behind the bars.

BHARATPUR SATYAGRAHA.

Satyagraha continues in Bharatpur which is under the minority administration. The State which is now under the control of the Political Department of the Government of India, is not permitted to form a Praja Mandal for which people are fighting. Fresh batches of Satyagrahis are being sent to jail cheerfully. Demand for civil liberties has not yet been conceded by the Political Department, though the late Maharaja had promised substantial constitutional reforms years ago.

JALSAIMER.

The same policy of preventing the formation of a Praja Mandal is evident in Jaisalmer also.

DHAMI FIRING.

Simla States: Callous firing by the State authorities on innocent crowd of people in Dhambi revealed an ugly administration. In the petty hill States near Simla, the summer capital of the Government of India. Shooting resulted in four persons being killed and five wounded. Demand for impartial inquiry into the tragedy urged from all quarters remains unnoticed.

Punjab: In the Punjab the Maharaja of Patiala declined to redeem his promise to repeal a 'firman' of his which deprived his people of civil liberties and has made it impossible for them to form and work through their Praja Mandal.

IN MALERKOTLA.

In Malerkotla political prisoners are being ill-treated in jails and affairs in Faridkot are still far from satisfactory. The Government of the Punjab gagged a number of public workers under the States' Protection Act.

CENTRAL INDIA.

In Central India one State is vying with another in regard to reactionary policy. Rajgarh State is passing through a process of repression so much so that the authorities have been successful in terrifying people and making even constitutional activities impossible.

IN NARSINGGARH.

As a result of intervention of Mahatmaji who had sent Shrimati Rajkumari Amrit Kaur to the State to make inquiries, partial reliefs have been promised in the matter of civil liberties. Repression is afoot as well in Indore. In Indore power to intern or detain a citizen for three years without trial under the Notification No. 18 continues to be in force while leading papers are banned. Indore has fallen victim to the simple device of setting up a parallel political body in order to counteract the activities of the State Praja Mandal.

IN BHOPAL.

In Bhopal there is growing repression and a total lack of civil liberties as evidenced by the arrest of responsible and tried public workers like Janab Shakkil Khan, Janab Nazmi and Shri Chaturam Malaviya, M.L.A. and allied measures. In the small State of Malhar in Central India 10 per cent are in jail for taking out the national flag and the people are denied civil liberties.

ORISSA STATES.

A comprehensive report issued by the Orissa States' Enquiry Committee after exhaustive investigations into conditions prevailing in the States of Orissa has exposed wholly the medieval character of the rule prevailing in these States of Eastern Agencies and urgent need for reform therein so as to improve the socio-economic life of the people. Conditions have attracted wide attention in India and in England and early steps should be taken to inaugurate a new era of civilisation and progress. Perusal of the report reveals the fact that a case has been made out for cancellation of 'sanads' of these States.—United Press.

Dr. Gilder At Broach

BROACH, October 11. (From A Correspondent.) Hon. Dr. Gilder, Minister of Public Health, visited Broach on Sunday last. He paid a visit to the Ayurvedic Hospital at Zadeshwar and the Civil Hospital. At 2-30 he gave an interview at Sevashram to the District officials. He was then taken round the Broach Sevashram Hospitals.

REPRESSION IN LIMBDI

Woeful Plight Of Hijrat

The Hon. Secy. of the Shree Limbdi Rajya Prajamandal has issued the following statement regarding the happenings in the State:—

Falling to evoke the least response in spite of their repeated grievances and the reign of terror continuing unabated, normal life in Limbdi became an impossibility. Thousands of people of all castes and creeds including the peasants left the city, leaving behind their trade and properties.

In Limbdi, as in most places in Kathiawar, the trading Bania community is more awakened and politically far in advance of sister communities. Fearing its opposition in its designs the State took upon itself to eliminate this element. The State forcibly deported those who were even suspected of in any way co-operating with the Prajamandal.

The earthly goods and property of the subjects who left the State boundaries of their own accord, or who were even coerced in doing so, were confiscated by the State. All these property is good as lost to their rightful owners. No previous notice was given to the owners of the confiscation of their properties, nor have they been officially informed afterwards.

HEAVY FINES AND CONFISCATION.

For the sole purpose of saving their persons and self-respect the Hijrat had to leave the State. No legal ban has been imposed on their migration. Even so, if an absentee subject suspected of having interested himself in Praja-mandal activities returns to Limbdi proper, a fine ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 7,000 is imposed on him and under no circumstances a village Hijrat, or one who was exiled from village by the State, is permitted entry into Limbdi.

HIJRATIS' RESOLVE.

For the last nine months the population of Limbdi is being subjected to hardships of all description. It is but natural for a number of Hijrat to give in, as most of them cannot by all means be expected to forsake all their property and belongings for their principles. There are however, still hundreds among the Hijrat who have braced themselves up for bigger sacrifices, and shall not return to Limbdi until all the above-mentioned ravages are compensated for and a legitimate compromise arrived at with the Praja Mandal.

Surgical, Dental, Outdoor and eye departments—shown to him by Dr. R. H. Karmarkar, F.R.C.S., the principal medical officer.

Dr. Gilder went, boating in Narmada river and discussed with Mr. K. K. Desai, Excise Superintendent the prohibition scheme and the measures to its successful application in Broach district.

Dr. Gilder left Broach by Delhi express.

PATHE

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TO-DAY LAST DAY!

LAUREL & HARDY

SWISS MISS

M.-G.-M. PICTURE

DAILY CHANGE FROM

TO-MORROW

M.-G.-M. WEEK

SATURDAY, 14TH

ANNA KARENINA

GRETA GARBO & FREDERICK MARCH

SUNDAY, 15TH

THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST

JEANETTE McDONALD & NELSON EDDY

MONDAY, 16TH

BIG HOUSE

ROBERT MONTGOMERY & WALLACE BEERY

SUN., 15TH MORN. AT 10

SCARLET PIMPERNEL

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

'

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

OPTIMISTIC TRADING
ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Rubber And Silver Move Up

BROACH RECEDES ON PROFIT-TAKING

Scattered Realising In Commodities

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK

COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1939	New York, Oct. 12
Previous closing	8.86
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1940	Liverpool, Oct. 12
Previous closing	5.58
To-day's opening	5.60
Difference	+0.02
To-day's closing	5.60
Difference	+0.02

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 12.
The market remained closed today.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Oct. 12.
The trading in Broach A.M. began at Rs. 193-8. After declining to Rs. 195 the market finally closed at Rs. 196-4.

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Oct. 12.
American January (5.54) 5.64
American March (5.53) 5.62
Giza November (7.13) 7.16
Giza January (7.14) 7.27

LONDON COMMODITIES

METALS

Tin (£230 quiet) £230 quoted: quiet.

RUBBER

Spoke (13/16 paid and buyers) 10 3/16
paid and value.
Forward January March (10 1/16)
value 10 3/8 paid and value.

JUTE

Lightning October (£29 1/2 nominal)
£30 3/4 nominal.

THE BOMBAY YARN

QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 12
Yarn No. 6 1/2s October 110 December
112 February 116
Yarn No. 8 1/2s October 124 December
122 February 130
Yarn No. 20 1/2s October 157 December
160 February 163

SHIPPING

EXPORTS

Bombay, Oct. 12.
380 tons old scrap iron Nisho Co. Ltd.;
1000 pkts. of nut oil cake exp. A. Omer-
phay; 1950 bags of nut oil cake exp. F. H.
Kassam; 35 bales wool raw Cox and
Kings (Agents) Ltd.; 84 bales cotton
waste M. Chandulal and Co.; 50 bales
cotton waste C. Jaram and Co.; 64 bales
cotton rags. The Overseas Cotton Waste
Co.; 2636 bags of nut seeds L. Dreyfus
and Co.; 400 bales raw wool D. Abrah-
am and Sons; 176 bales raw wool C.
Halter and Co.; 22 bales grey cotton
sheetings R. Shantilal and Co.; 12 bales
white cotton shirting R. Shantilal and
Co.; 23 bales cotton grey twist Advani
Bro.; 2300 bales raw cotton A. Clayton
and Co.; 510 bales raw cotton V. Moner-
jee; 2650 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.;
400 bales raw cotton N. Nagjee and Co.;
200 bales raw cotton S. R. Tulshian and
Co., Ltd.; 100 bales raw cotton R. Par-
shampuria and Co.; 100 bales raw cotton
P. Harji and Co.; 300 bales raw cotton
K. Vishram and Son; 2420 bales
raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.
Ltd.; 3100 bales raw cotton T. M. Kai-
sha Ltd.; 1200 bales raw cotton G. K.
Kaisha; 700 bales raw cotton K. Dev-
chand and Co. Ltd.; 200 bales raw cot-
ton M. Amercy and Co.; 400 bales raw
cotton Podar Trading Co. Ltd.; 100
bales raw cotton Sassoon J. David and
Co. Ltd.; 100 bales raw cotton Konishi
and Co. Ltd.; 700 bales raw cotton
Rammarain Sons Ltd.; 91 bales raw
cotton P. Hirachand and Co.; 100 bales
raw cotton C. Jethabhai and Co.; 1250
bales bags myrabollams H. Bhagwandat
and Co.; 1185 bags lined S. Pahaladrai-
rai; 4117 bags castor seed B. Pahaladrai-
rai.

IMPORTS

60 casks tallow; 508 cases porcelain-
ware; 162 cases crockeryware; 68 cases
glassware; 374 bds rattan; 74 bales
cotton yarn; 52 cases rayon; 100 bales
mixed piece goods; 105 cases rayon
piece goods; 46 bales art silk
piece goods; 32 cases dry batteries; 683 cases
five crackers; 2940 bds cassia; 74 bags
cloves; 161 bds matting; 1000 bags re-
finned sugar; 100 cases elect. Bulbs; 754
bags betelnuts; 35 cases icing sugar; 77
bales staple fibre yarn; 25 cases refined
camphor; 100 cases half cube sugar; 60
cases vermouth; 95 cases rayon yarn;
2000 bags copra; 720 bales empty glass
bottles; 350 pkgs cotton piece goods; 67
pkgs tea; 49 cts iron sheets; 38 cases
empty tin can; 500 bags cane powder;
2132 bags coriander seeds; 376 cases can-
dles; 50 bales cotton hosiery waste; 200
cases safety matches; 498 pcs teak
squares; 48 blocks tin.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 12	Previous closing
4.03 5/8	closed
To-day's opening	closed
At the time of New York	cotton closing
cotton closing	

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 12	Previous closing
4.02 to 4.04	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's opening	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's closing	4.02 to 4.04

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Oct. 12	Previous closing
176 to 177	176 to 177
To-day's opening	176 to 177
To-day's closing	176 to 177

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 12.
London Exchange opened with the
sterling dollar at 4.02 to 4.04 which is
officially fixed rate.
Franc was officially fixed at 176 to 177.

CROSS RATES

London, Oct. 12	Previous closing
176 to 177	176 to 177
To-day's opening	176 to 177
To-day's closing	176 to 177

DISCOUNTS

3 months (2 1/8 to 2 3/16 per cent)	2
1/8 to 2 3/16 per cent	2
4 months (2 1/4 to 2 5/16 per cent)	2
2 1/4 to 2 5/16 per cent	2
6 months (2 3/4 to 3 per cent)	2 3/4 to 3

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil	
Withdrawal (nil) nil	
Gold (£3-0) £3-0	
Silver 23d.	

LONDON SILVER CABLE

The following cable regarding London
silver market was received in Bombay.
"Speculators bought. Offerings small.
Market quiet but steady."

LONDON SILVER

Spot	Forward
22 1/2d 23d+1/2	22 1/4d 23 3/4d+1/2

LONDON GOLD

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£3-0)	
£3-0	

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

SILVER	Bombay, Oct. 12
Silver ready	59 8 0
Silver Asho	59 11 0
Silver Karak	59 15 0
GOLD	
Gold ready	41 5 0
Gold Asho	41 5 0
Gold Karak	41 5 0
Sovereign	26 11 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 12	Previous closing
Wheat January	3 13 0
Wheat May	3 15 0
Linseed May	6 3 0
Groundnuts February	36 8 0
Castor seeds May	39 10 0
Cottonseed January	24 4 0

KARACHI PRODUCE

MARKET

To-day's closing quotations:	19 2 9
Cotton Sind Jan.	15 8 3
Punjab January	15 8 3
Desi American January	21 8 6
Tone:—Steady.	
Wheat November	25 14 9
Wheat January	26 13 9
Wheat July	27 13 0
Tone:—Steady.	
Gram November	33 15 3
Gram January	34 7 0
Gram July	35 14 0
Toria November	4 15 0
Toria February	40 5 6
Cottonseed January	20 8 9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Oct. 12	Previous closing
Castor seeds May—	
Opening	Rs. 40 0 0
Highest	40 4 0
Lowest	39 8 0
Closing	39 12 0
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	37 2 0
Highest	37 3 0
Lowest	36 10 0
Closing	36 11 3
Cottonseed Jan—	
Opening	24 8 0
Highest	24 11 6
Lowest	24 5 6
Closing	24 6 0

LONDON STOCK

EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 12.

INDIAN LOANS

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£82) £82	
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£78 1/4)	
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55	
(£104) £104	
4 1/2 per cent 1956-66 (£105) £105	
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£100)	
£100	
5 per cent 1942-47 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2	
4 per cent (£84) £84	

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1940-50 (£95 1/2) £95 1/2	
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BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£83 7/8) £84	
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£87 1/2) £87 5/8	
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/8) £102 1/4	
5 per cent Funding Loan (£100 1/2) £100 1/2	
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£88 1/2) £88 5/8	
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£102) £102	

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (11-3) 11-9	
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (48-4 1/2) 48-4 1/2	
Hydro Electric (dol 2 1/2) dol 2 1/2	
Elec Music Industry (7-3) 7-3	
Princhin Johnson (18-6) 18-6	
Imperial Chemical (28-3) 28-4 1/2	
Woolworth New Ordinary (57-6) 57-6	
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates	
1930 (£16 1/4) £16	
Dunlop Rubber (25-6) 26-4 1/2	
Unilever Ordinary (28-4 1/2) 28-9	
1912 Motors (14-4 1/2) 14-6	
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary	
(£47 1/4) £48	
British American Tobacco Ordinary	
(63-3) 63-1 1/2	
Garrett 'A' (£5 3/4) £5 3/4	
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (113-8) 113-7 1/2	
P and O Def (19-9) 20	
Distillers (67) 68-6	
Bradford's Eye (£4 1/2) 4-4 1/2	
British Celanese (5-6) 5-6	
J and P Coates Ordinary (26-0) 26-3	
Courtauld Ordinary (26-0) 26-3	
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2	
Vickers Limited Ordinary (16-0) 16-8	
Inter Nickels (dol 50-0) dol 49 1/2	
Indian Iron (46-3) 45	

TEA SHARES

Assam (14-1 1/2) 14-4 1/2	
Donara Tea (25-0) 25-0	
Empire of India (20-0) 20-0	

JUTES

Barnagore (£12) £12 1/2	
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RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-0) 24-3	
Gula Kelampong (15-1 1/2) 15-9	
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-5) 27-4	

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (26-3) 26-3	
Burma Corporation (8-6) 8-7 1/2	
Rio Tinto (£10 3/4) £10 3/4	
East Rand Proprietors (48-9) 48-8	
Rand Mines (£5 3/4) £5 1/16	

MINE SHARES

Crown (£12 1/4) £12 1/4	
Associated Portland Cement (65-7 1/2) 65-7 1/2	
Trinidad Leasehold (97-8) 97-6	
Sub Nigel (£9) £9 1/4	
Spring Mines Split Shares (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2	
Union Corporation (£6) £6	

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (23-9) 24-4 1/2	
Anglo Persian (56-3) 56-3	
Burma Oil (60-0) 61-3	
Mexican Eagle (5-0) 5-0	
Shell Transport (63-1 1/2) 64-4 1/2	
Royal Dutch (£35 1/4) £35 3/4	

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£28 3/4) £27 1/4	
London Midland Ordinary (£10 3/4) £10 3/4	
London North Eastern Def. (£2 1/4) £2 1/4	
London Southern Def (£9 1/2) £9 1/2	
London Transport 5 per cent (£107) £107	
London Transport 'C' (£85) £85	

INDIAN COTTON

FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Oct. 12	Since 1st Sept
In full-pressed bales	
Yesterday This Year Last year	
Khandesh	2,507 255
Central India	98 5,199 12,442
Bavil and Nagar	140 10,587 1,197
Hyderabad Gaorani	82 8,175 2,806
Berar	871 3,247
Central Provinces	300 27,419 20,149
Total Gomras	2,727 10,863
Dholera	389 10,455 2
N W Provinces	4,792 760
Rajputana	1,333 30,110 9,304
Sind Punjab	53 5,535
Broach	
Comptia and Dhar-	
war	911 8,847 3,961
Westerns Northern	54 6,743 3,403
Tinnevely and Cambodia	988
American	4
Egyptian, African	
and Sudan	1,846 47,726 49,780
Comilla, Burma and	
other sorts	200
Total	5,333 139,872 104,727
Arrived by road to	
5th October 1939	7,500

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 5th Oct	Yesterday This Year Last year
In full-pressed bales	
Europe	187 5,242 11,617
Japan and China	4,322 74,134 90,276
Coast Ports	3,590 3,721
Up-country by Rail	27,294 30,803
Afloat in harbour	
for Europe, China	13,349 15,751
and Japan	4,508 123,609 154,888
Total	4,508 123,609 154,888

RESALES OF JAWA

SUGAR FOR OCTOBER

SHIPMENTS

Bombay, Oct. 11.

JAVA SUGAR

Since our last review local market continued to remain firm with upward tendency both for ready and forward positions due to fairly big demand for ready, ex Bond and September shipments for Persian Gulf, Aden, Port Said etc. at advancing rates. On the whole there has been a rise of about 12 annas in ready Re. 1 in steamers and 5 annas per cwt for October/December shipments. It was reported that fairly big business has taken place for shipments to various places for outside India at increasing limits and there is every possibility of further business as long as prices ruling in Bombay are far below the prices ruling in Java. Besides so far business done for October/December is very limited and therefore there is hardly any chance for any important arrivals for these months. On the contrary there is possibility of cancellations in Java as long as prices ruling there are so high. During the week, there were some enquiries for cancellations by Java Exporters at prices which are higher than the local market. Locally there was fairly good turnover between dealers and outsiders and some sales were made by dealers for out Ports. At the close tone was very firm.

INDIAN SUGAR

Local stocks are negligible and prices are nominal. At present there is no chance for fresh business as the prices ruling in Cawnpore are too high as compared with Java sugar. Cawnpore market was reported first on better advice from other markets. As regards future course of the market situation is very uncertain at the moment as so far nothing definite is known about the policy of Syndicate for sales of new crop.

FOREIGN MARKETS

On the New York Terminal market there is a rise of 6, 17, and 20 points in December March and May respectively. Java market was reported firm. Nivas limit was understood to be 10 guilders for India while second hand price was quoted at about 8.50 Guilds. There were some enquiries for cancellations from India.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There was no interest in Indian sugar. There was a fairly good enquiry in Karachi for Java sugar owing to demand from Persian Gulf, Aden etc. and some sales were made by the local Importers at higher rates. Tendency was upwards.

EXPORTS FROM JAVA

During August 1939 were estimated at 1,13,568 tons as against 1,18,417 in August 1938.

STOCKS IN JAVA

On 1st September 1939 were estimated at 732,155 tons as against 692,251 tons on the same date during 1938.

GENERAL

Local market for ready Java sugar is likely to remain steady. As regards arrivals and forward deliveries, prices are likely to advance further as long as Java prices remain higher than at present and there is continued demand from Aden, Port Said etc. with hardly any possibility of any important arrivals hereafter.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 6th October 1939.

scribed—2,25,000	
shares of Rs. 500	
each	11,25,00,000
Called up—75,000	

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Ashwin Shud 1, 1939
Muslim: Shaaban 25, 1339
Parsi: Ardibehesht 13, 1339
High tide: 11-52, 60-09
Low tide: 5-46, 18-01
Sunset: 6h. 32m.

NO SCARCITY IN BROACH
Government has declared that scarcity came to an end in the Godhra, Dahod and Jhalod talukas of the Broach and Panch Mahals district on October 1.

'A' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS
The office of the 'A' Ward District Congress Committee has been removed to 45-49 Holi Chakla, Fort.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ
Lecture by Prof. V. M. Naik on "Public Life" at the Samaj premises, Girgaon, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m.

AT 'PARLE GUJARATI MANDAL'
To-day (Friday) at 8-45 p.m. to 10-45 p.m. at Chokshi Bhuvan, Nehru Road, Navaratri celebrations, R. S. Kantilal Lakshmi will preside.

AGRAHAR JAYANTI
The Jayanti of Maharaja Agrasen will be celebrated to-day (Friday) in the Hiranagar Hall (C. P. Tank) at 5 p.m. (S.T.), when Seth Puranmalji Babu will preside.

MATUNGA BANDHU SAMAJ
Mr. Purushottam Kanti, Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Bombay Branch, will deliver a public lecture on "Economics of Khadi and its place" at Maininivas, to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m.

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

HE'S BACK!
The gayest gun-totin' caballero of them all!
WARNER BAXTER
in **THE RETURN OF THE CISCO KID**
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
Jascha HEIFETZ
THEY SHALL HAVE MUSIC!
with **Joel McCrea** and **Andrea Leeds**
and **Gene Reynolds** and **Walter Brennan**
Directed by **ARNOLD KOPELSON**
RELEASED BY UNITED ARTISTS
NEW EMPIRE 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

DANGER!
Disinfect with 'Dettol'!
Be always ready for accidents—with 'Dettol'. The tiniest scratch is an open door to germs which cause festering and blood poisoning. But 'Dettol' is a safe and powerful antiseptic which instantly kills all germs—cannot hurt the skin—and is non-poisonous. Keep it always handy and apply it to injuries at once.
'DETTOL'
THE MODERN ANTISEPTIC
ATLANTIS (East) LTD.,
20/1, Chetia Road,
Calcutta.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"The First World War". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Return of the Cisco Kid". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"San Francisco" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Girl from Mexico". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"They Shall Have Music!" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"In Search of Happiness". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Swiss Miss" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL—"Kapal Kundala". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Pati-Patni". Daily at 3-45, 6-15 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA—"The Great Moghul". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KISHINA—"Poonima". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Koni-Ka". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Scouts to the Rescue". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Dekha Jagega". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BANDER TALKIES—"Damaged Lives". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALEXANDRA—"Scouts to the Rescue". Daily at 3-45, 6-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Jesse James". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

A lecture in Hindi will be delivered in the Association Hall by Prof. G. A. Dhareshwar, M.A., Hyderabad, (Dec. 1939) on "Nathan Dharma" to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. R. P. Koppikar, M.S. will preside.

NAVYUGHA NAVARATRI
Under the auspices of Shree Navdurgha Niti Prakash Mitra Mandal, the above Navaratri will be celebrated from to-day (Friday) to 22nd instant at Shah Hargovind Anandji Desai's Wadi, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY
The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road, for the week ending 7th October, 1939, was 349; of these 379 were males and 170 females.

ROUND OF CITY FATHERS OF WARD NO. 3
The Commissioner will meet at Round Temple the elected members of Ward No. 3, to-morrow (Saturday), at 6-51 a.m. (B.T.), and go round with them in the Ward.

RASHTRA BHASHA KOVID EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following numbers came out successful in the Rashtra Bhasha Kovid Examination held in September 1939 at the Bombay Centre:—
Second Class: 89, 90, 92, 93, 101, 109, 113, 114
Third Class: 75, 76, 80, 94, 95, 96, 104, 105, 106, 108, 111, 116, 118, 122, 124.

MR. NURIE AT KHADI-BHANDAR
The Hon. Mr. Nurie visited the Khadi-Bhandar at Church Gate on Wednesday evening, and was received by Agents and the Secretary of the A. I. S. A. Bhandar.

The Hon. Minister was delighted to find that Khadi-Bhandars had occupied a position in the fashionable shopping centre of the city.

Political Prisoners In Mysore

The Publicity Officer, Mysore State, writes:—
With reference to your Bangalore correspondent's letter that due to "proper treatment" not being given, "political prisoners are hunger-striking in Bangalore Central Jail", I write to state that the statement is entirely untrue.

CURRENT EVENTS CLUB

An ordinary discussion meeting of the Current Events Club will be held on Saturday, the 14th inst. at 7 p.m. in the B. K. S. Library, Dadar, when Mr. I. K. Menon will present a paper on "India's position in regard to the present War" for discussion.

LITERARY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

The letters of thanks to be given to the supervisors, teachers and organisers of the Bombay Literary Campaign Committee are ready now, and all are, therefore, requested to come and receive their certificates at any time from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. from the office of the Social Service League, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

KHAR NAVRATRI MAHOTSAVA

Programme for Friday (to-day). Time:—(1) 9 p.m. speech by Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.
(2) 9-30 p.m. Garbhya. By Khar Ladika.
(3) Speech by Mr. G. V. Acharya, Ex-Curator of Prince of Wales Museum.

The programme will be held in the Laxminagar Hall Khar 10th Road.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Ladies Section of the S. I. A. 'Navaratri Celebrations' will start to-day (Friday) at the Asthika Samaj Hall, lasting till the 22nd. Brahmanashree Kadalangudi Natesa Shastri will conduct daily discourses in Tamil on "Devi Mahatmyam" from 7 to 8-30 p.m. and from 8-30 p.m. amateur local artists (women) will give music performances. Before start of these, mass prayers for Mahatma's long life will be offered.

B.E.S.T. WORKERS' MEETING

Under the auspices of the BEST Omnibus Drivers' Union, the BEST Omnibus Conductors' Union and the Tramway Traffic Union (Bombay) at general meeting of the members will be held in Jinnah Hall to-day (Friday), at 11 p.m. (S.T.).
An urgent joint meeting of the members of the Executive Committee of the above three Unions will be held on the same night at 10-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Office of the Unions.

JHAVERI'S AWARD IN BEST DISPUTE

Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, who was appointed by common consent, as the sole Arbitrator in the trade dispute between the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., Bombay and the Joint Council of the B.E.S.T. Omnibus Drivers' Union, the B.E.S.T. Conductors' Union and the Tramway Traffic Union, Bombay, has given his Award.

The Arbitrator's findings are that there were just and sufficient grounds for the dismissal of Special Inspector No. 2 and Bus Driver No. 70. They were not dismissed because Special Inspector No. 2 was an active member of the B.E.S.T. Tramway Traffic Union and Bus Driver No. 70 was the Secretary of the B.E.S.T. Omnibus Drivers' Union. Neither of them is therefore entitled to any relief.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr. G. S. Gupte, Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records Office, to be on leave for one month from 24th November.

Mr. C. G. Freke, to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment.

Mr. H. F. Knight, to be Commissioner of Excise.

Mr. E. Gawan-Taylor, I.C.S., to be Collector of Belgaum.

Mr. A. H. Dracup, to be Collector of Kanara.

Mr. M. G. Monani, to be Assistant Judge, Poona, under training.

Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala, Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Province of Bombay, is granted leave for two months and twenty-one days, from the 1st December 1939 preparatory to retirement.

The services of Mr. J. R. Harris of the Indian Police, Bombay, at present serving in Sind, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr. D. S. Joshi, to do duty as Passport Officer, Bombay.

Mr. S. R. Tawade, Principal Training College for Men, to be officiating Educational Inspector, Southern Division.

Mr. L. R. Desai to be Educational Inspector, Northern Division.

Mr. P. G. Solanki, to be non-official member of the Board of Public Health Works, Bombay Province.

MR P. G. SHAH

Bombay's New Accountant-General

Mr. P. G. Shah has taken over charge of the Office of Accountant-General of Bombay from Sir P. Raghavendra Rao, who has been appointed Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

KANNADA 'NADA HABBA'

A unique occasion has been provided to the Kannada-speaking population of Bombay by the All-Bombay Kannada Nada Habba Committee, consisting of representatives from almost all Kannada associations or institutions, in the form of the 'Nada Habba' which comes off on the 15th instant at the Sir Cowaji Jehangir Hall at 3 p.m. under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kner, the Prime Minister of Bombay.

The organisers have been able to get up an attractive programme for the day. Speeches by some of the leading Kannadigas of Bombay will convey the message of Karnataka for a reorientation in the outlook of Kannadigas. A noteworthy item on the programme is Mr. T. F. Klyasam's recitation of a couple of selected Kannada poems. There will be, in addition, songs and displays by children, and a short programme on the Veena, as also a dance by girls.

A notable feature of the whole programme is that the President of the day, the Hon. Mr. Kher will speak in Kannada.

Wardha Scheme Of Education

(From A Correspondent.)
Mr. M. M. Shanbogue, who lately returned from England, Germany and the United States of America after studying the modern systems of education in those countries was entertained at a congratulatory party at Dadar by the G. S. B. Sangha on Sunday last. It is understood that on his return from Wardha, his services will be utilised for the spread of Wardha system of Education in all parts of the Bombay Province.

The defendants further stated that though they were appointed trustees after the Hall was built, there was no deed of trust executed and the Hall did not vest in them. The trustees were not bound by or concerned with the plaintiff's contract nor had they any authority to acknowledge his claim.

Mrs. Naidu denied that her letter dated April 24, 1937, was an acknowledgment of any liability. The letter merely conveyed a hope that if further public assistance was forthcoming, the plaintiff's claim would be met.

The defendants further submitted that the claim was barred by limitation.

When the suit came on for hearing, the parties applied for an adjournment. His Lordship, thereupon, adjourned it to October 20, 1939.

Fire Brigade Display
Mr. S. C. Sillam, Corporation Works Committee Chairman writes:—
With a view to acquainting the members of the Works Committee with the working of the Municipal Fire Brigade, a Fire Brigade Display has been arranged for on Friday, the 13th October 1939, at 4-45 p.m. (Bombay Time) at the Headquarters of the Fire Brigade at Byculla.

Teachers' Grievance Removed

(From Our Correspondent.)

A very long pending injustice and grievance of the Primary School Teachers and other employees has at last been removed by the Thana District School Board in their last meeting.

The teachers, appointed after June 3, 1923 (the date of transfer of control of schools under the Bombay Primary Education Act) and in respect of whom no Pension Contribution was credited, and the non-pensionable Supervisors are allowed to join the Provident Fund Scheme and gratuity, as per rules due to them in respect of their service till the date of their joining the Provident Fund Scheme, shall be paid to them in full.

Dr. Gilder At Broach

(From Our Correspondent.)

Dr. Gilder, the Hon. Minister of Public Health came on an informal visit to Broach, on Sunday the 8th instant.

At 2-30 he granted interviews at the Sevashram premises to the Collector, D.S.P., District Local Board, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Excise with all of them he discussed the prohibition scheme in Broach district.

After these interviews were over, Dr. Gilder visited the Broach Sevashram Hospitals. The various departments were shown to him by Dr. R. H. Karmarkar, F.P.C.S., the principal Medical Officer. He was much pleased to see the arrangements and the working of the hospital and congratulated the trustee, Dr. Chandulal Desai for their work and excellent attention paid to all the details of a good hospital.

CONTRACTOR'S SUIT AGAINST JINNAH HALL TRUSTEES

Claim For Balance Of Building Cost

The suit filed by Shankar Vidhal Apte against Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Kamalnath B. Sanzgiri and Mr. Jehangir B. Patel came up for hearing before Mr. Justice B. V. Apte at the High Court of Bombay on Friday last. The defendants constituted the Board of Trustees of the "Jinnah People's Memorial Hall". The plaintiff, who is a building contractor, claimed from them Rs. 12,000 as the balance due in respect of the building of the Hall and certain other works carried out in connection with it.

According to the plaintiff, he was employed by Mrs. Naidu, as the chairman and Messrs. Sanzgiri and Patel as the members of the Committee set up for the building of the Hall, to carry out the building of the Hall at certain agreed rates in 1927. The cost of the building, which was completed in 1929, came to Rs. 49,000 and odd. Thereafter, the plaintiff received payments from time to time, and it was agreed that Rs. 12,000 remained due to the plaintiff.

After the Hall was completed, the present defendants were appointed trustees of the Hall which was held by them in trust for the people. The Board of Trustees, by a resolution dated June 24, 1934, acknowledged the liability of the trust to pay the balance due to the plaintiff. On April 24, 1937, Mrs. Naidu, as the chairman of the Board, acknowledged the liability and promised to make some arrangement.

It was alleged by the plaintiff, that payments had not been made in spite of repeated demands.

Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Sanzgiri (the first and third defendants), by their separate written statements, denied the plaintiff's claim. They denied that the Committee had employed the plaintiff to carry out the building and other works of the Jinnah Hall. They stated that Mr. V. A. Desai, since deceased, was authorised to negotiate with the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for a plot of land for the Hall, and it was he who had given the contract for building to the plaintiff.

The defendants further stated that though they were appointed trustees after the Hall was built, there was no deed of trust executed and the Hall did not vest in them. The trustees were not bound by or concerned with the plaintiff's contract nor had they any authority to acknowledge his claim.

Mrs. Naidu denied that her letter dated April 24, 1937, was an acknowledgment of any liability. The letter merely conveyed a hope that if further public assistance was forthcoming, the plaintiff's claim would be met.

The defendants further submitted that the claim was barred by limitation.

When the suit came on for hearing, the parties applied for an adjournment. His Lordship, thereupon, adjourned it to October 20, 1939.

Man's Fatal Fall From Lorry

A verdict of accidental death due to a fall from the top of a motor lorry at Esplanade Road, yesterday, was returned by the City Coroner's jury at the inquest on Rambharan Deosoran (25).

Advocate Examination Results

The following candidates have passed the Examination for the office of an Advocate of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, held on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and the 24th August:—

Part I First Class

Nos. 4, 6, 10, 12, 21, 22, 27, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 38, 47, 49, 50, 55, 57, 63, 66, 67, 72, 73, 75, 76, 78, 79, 85, 89, 91, 97, 98, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, 110, 112, 113, 114, 118, 123, 124, 132, 133, 138, 139, 142, 145, 146, 149, 153, 158, 162, 165, 171, 173, 174, 175, 176, 180, 187, 188, 191, 192, 193, 199, 200, 201, 202, and 206. Total: 73.

Part II First Class

Nos. 64, 7, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 34, 35, 39, 42, 43, 44, 46, 49, 50, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 62, 63, 66, 68, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 79, 80, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 95, 96, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113, 115, 116, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 128, 129, 130, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 140, 142, 143, 145, 147, 150, 151, 152, 155, 156, 158, 168, 173, 174, 177, 181, 182, 183, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 194, 195, 196, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 205, 210, 211, 213, 214, 217 and 220. Total: 121.

The following candidates have passed both the Parts together at this Examination.

Nos. 4, 10 and 12.
The following candidates have passed the Whole Examination having passed one of the Parts previously and the other Part this time.

Nos. In Part I: 72, 75, 91, 103, 114, 139, 200 and 206.
Nos. In Part II: 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 43, 49, 50, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 64, 66, 68, 72, 73, 77, 78, 79, 80, 84, 86, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 95, 99, 101, 102, 103, 105, 110, 111, 116, 117, 121, 123, 129, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 140, 142, 143, 145, 147, 150, 151, 152, 155, 156, 158, 168, 173, 174, 177, 181, 182, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 194, 195, 198, 199, 200, 201, 205, 210, 211, 213, 214 and 217. Total 97.

CITY JOURNALIST ENTERTAINED

The important part played by journalism in Western India both in its political and commercial activities, was emphasised at a dinner given in honour of Mr. K. Gopala Swami, News Editor of the "Times of India" sponsored by two prominent businessmen, Messrs. Vandran G. Seth and Jamnadas G. Shah at Kapoor Mahal, Bombay, and attended by over 150 guests representing various important institutions in Bombay.

Mr. Vandran G. Seth paid a tribute to Mr. Gopala Swami whose activities in the journalistic sphere as Reporter, Sub-Editor and political correspondent had been the stepping stones to which he has now been appointed.

Mr. Jamnadas G. Shah proposed the toast of the guest of honour which was heartily responded to by the guests and Mr. Gopala Swami replied in suitable terms.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Thursday.

Rama Janoo Pakil and three others, arrested last night at Meri Road under the provisions of Gambling Act, were remanded at the Mazagon Court.

EPILEPTIC CHARGED WITH SWALLOWING NITRIC ACID

Nihalchand Chandannal (21), said to be suffering from epileptic fits, is alleged to have taken a dose of nitric acid yesterday. When his cousin returned from the temple yesterday morning he found Chandannal in the house lavatory, vomiting and semi-conscious. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate ordered his remand into Police Custody till the 19th instant.

MAN'S FATAL FALL FROM LORRY

A verdict of accidental death due to a fall from the top of a motor lorry at Esplanade Road, yesterday, was returned by the City Coroner's jury at the inquest on Rambharan Deosoran (25).



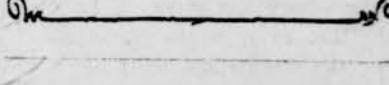
Morning Beauty begins at night!

"A screen actress cannot afford to have a complexion that's less than perfect," writes Miss Gay Myring. Yet every woman can have a glorious skin if she will only remember that Nature made her skin a succession of layers, so that as the outer, exposed skin, became worn and weather-beaten, it should gradually disappear and give place to the clear, fresh, new skin underneath. If your complexion is apt to be dull and muddy, it is a sign that minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle are choking the fresh, young skin lying underneath.

Just try this natural way to help Nature's process. Each night gently massage your face and neck with a little pure Mercolized Wax. Mercolized Wax has the peculiar property of imperceptibly dissolving away the tiny particles of dead skin, while you sleep, and leaving the lighter-coloured, beautiful young skin clear and unimpaired. But be sure to ask your chemist, store or dealer for pure Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat). No ordinary cream will bring the same result.

Mercolized Wax

REVIVED BY POPULAR PUBLIC DEMAND



MOST AMAZING THRILL DRAMA EVER SCREENED!
Three great stars!
GABLE
JEANETTE
McDONALD
SPENCER
TRACY
SAN FRANCISCO
with **JACK HOLT**
JESSIE RALPH
TED HEALY

Next Attraction!

CLAUDETTE COLBERT
JAMES STEWART
IN A ROLICKING
DEFECTIVE COMEDY
"IT'S A WONDERFUL WORLD"

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture.

HE WAS HER MAN!
SHE WAS HIS HEADACHE!
Such most fire-brigade fails!
Fast furious frenzied fun fiend!
Red-hot romantic love-potion! WOW!

LUKE VELEZ

The Girl from Mexico

DONALD WOODS
LEON ERROL

Landa Hayes-Donald MacBride

Directed by EUSTACE GOODWIN. Produced by ROBERT S.S. Screen Play by Lionel Houser and Joseph A. Fajst.

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

3RD BIG WEEK!

THE FIRST WORLD WAR

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1939.

TOWARDS UNITY

It is not surprising to learn that the Congress Working Committee has drafted a resolution to be moved in the provincial legislatures to support the demand of the Congress with regard to the war crisis. As some critics have questioned the representative character of the Congress, it is necessary to demonstrate to what extent the public supports the Congress demand. There is no doubt whatsoever that the draft resolution will be adopted by the legislatures in all the provinces where Congress is in office. But even in other legislatures the resolution will, we are sure, elicit substantial support, particularly if the Congress pledge to the minorities is embodied therein. It is also desirable that the resolution should be adopted by public meetings all over the country as early as possible.

A Double-Edged Weapon

Every effort must be made to see that all this is done before the British Government make their expected statement on war aims and their application to India. When this statement will be made it will depend to a large extent upon the number of interviews that the Viceroy would grant to party leaders. It is easy to over-do this interviewing; much depends on the spirit in which use will be made of the interviews. If the Viceroy earnestly helps in composing the differences in the country, he will benefit Britain as well as India. If, on the other hand, he or other agents of British imperialism seek to magnify the differences and make capital of them as they did in the past, for once they will recog-

nise that they are using a double-edged weapon.

Open Negotiations

In this connection we wholeheartedly support the general tenor of the Punjab Premier's appeal to the Congress to make one more supreme effort to bring about a Hindu-Muslim settlement. We share his conviction that "if a settlement regarding the fundamentals is not reached between the major parties in this country, our hopes of an early settlement of our political future might recede indefinitely." Having recently been in intimate touch with leaders of various parties, he has presumably good reason to feel sure that both the Congress and the League "are genuinely anxious to settle their differences." He accordingly suggests that "if an informal invitation is extended to Mr. Jinnah he will be equally willing to co-operate." We have not the least doubt that the Congress will lose no time in sending such an invitation. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan rightly welcomes Gandhiji's article in the latest issue of *Hartian*, where in he sees a clear indication of Gandhiji's readiness to do his best in this behalf. We would assure Sir Sikandar that there are many others in the Congress ever ready to strive their utmost to solve the communal question for good and all. It is unnecessary to comment here on Sir Sikandar's suggestion of coalition Ministries in all Provinces. Such questions are best tackled at the expected meeting of the representatives of the Congress and the League. We only hope the meeting will be arranged without any avoidable delay.

Jail Reforms

Appreciable improvements in the treatment of prisoners in Bombay jails are noticeable in the Administration Report of the Bombay Jail Department for the year 1938. Among the more important ones is the extension of the privilege of letters and interviews for prisoners. "C" class prisoners are now allowed, during a period of two months, to have one interview, to receive two letters and to write two letters, one at Government cost and one at their own cost. We trust the rules permit the extension of the privilege in emergencies. We do not see any valid reason why a "C" class prisoner should not be entitled to have one interview every month. Not less satisfactory is the improvement of the diet of the "C" class prisoners. They are now given wheat bread for two meals per fortnight with molasses together with it and 8 ounces of vegetables daily, including two ounces of raw onions.

As regards flogging of prisoners as a jail punishment for indiscipline, it is now forbidden except with the sanction of Government, "pending consideration of future Government policy in the matter." So far so good. But we do not see why there should be much delay in finally deciding this old question. We think it best to abolish flogging altogether. Discipline in jails is doubtless essential. But it is best maintained by a judicious system of rewards for

good discipline and withdrawal of these and certain much prized amenities as punishment for indiscipline. Thus it is a distinct improvement that the days of remission have been appreciably increased for various classes of prisoners. They may be still more increased for particularly good conduct and reduced as punishment for indiscipline.

One of the most promising improvements in the Bombay jails in recent months is the introduction of elementary education for long term prisoners. The report shows that the education of all prisoners with sentences of over three months was introduced during the year under the scheme of Adult Education of the Poona Saksharata Prasarak Mandal, that "great progress is being made and the scheme is being taken up with enthusiasm." We feel confident that systematic instruction of the long term prisoners will considerably improve their morale and discipline. There are several other improvements that can be speedily introduced in the jails, especially with regard to the treatment of political prisoners, and we do not see why the Bombay Government should not appoint a special committee to investigate the whole subject of jail reform, as has been done by several other Congress Governments like those of the United Provinces and Bihar.

Problems Of

Secondary teachers all over the province must have read with considerable gratification the Press Note issued last week, announcing the institution by Government of the provident fund scheme for secondary school teachers. It was a long awaited measure and will go a long way in giving financial relief to the underpaid teacher. As the adoption of the provident fund scheme by secondary schools which are recognised by the Education Department has been made compulsory, teachers in these schools can be regarded as being provided for. But all secondary schools in the Province do not fall within this category. There are several schools which are not recognised by the Department but which have obtained recognition from the University, thereby enabling them to satisfy the needs of their pupils who can appear at the Matriculation examination. Teachers in these schools, due to no fault of their own, will not be able to get the benefit of the provident fund scheme under the present rules.

To remove their grievance, therefore, Government should bring pressure on all such schools through the university, which can also make the adoption of the scheme, by the schools concerned, within a specified period, a condition precedent to the continuance of their recognition. This alone will result in complete satisfaction throughout the body of teachers in the Province.

But merely the introduction of the provident fund scheme without fixing salary scales, will, in course of time, come to have no meaning at all in the hands of unscrupulous managers of schools. For a school that has no fixed scales, and which is run with purely or partly profit-making motives can employ its staff on

proportionately lower wages, so as to contribute its own 1/3 share of the fund not from the schools, but out of the salary of the teachers which they would be legitimately entitled to if salary scales were in existence.

Government has so far experienced a difficulty in this matter of fixing salary scales for non-Government school teachers. Either it has to impose a scale of its own making on such schools or compel them to adopt a scale in conformity with their financial conditions, appropriate difference being made between rural and urban schools. In any case, unless salary scales are regarded as a necessary corollary to the provident fund, the Government's intention of enabling teachers to make provision for old age will be frustrated, for the teacher, instead of getting 2 as. in the rupee, will get only an anna and six ples.

In view of the fact, however, that some period must elapse before salary scales can be introduced either by government or the schools themselves, and to prevent, in the meanwhile, any undue advantage being taken by the managers of schools who may, with impunity, reduce the salaries of their staff in order to evade contributing their own share of the provident fund, Government should issue orders that the amount of the share of the management shall be calculated on the salary of the teacher as it stood on the 1st April 1939.

If at a subsequent time, the school reduces the salary of the teachers, an explanation as to the reasons for the reduction can be demanded by the inspecting officers. This will reasonably ensure fair treatment to the teachers, and also check any tendency on the part of the management to deprive the teacher of his legitimate dues.

But by far the most progressive

Teachers

By
C. A. CHRISTIE

measure which will put the teaching profession on a permanently sound footing and which will fulfil Government's expectations of realising high educational standard and maximum of efficiency, thereby obtaining full value for the expenditure incurred on secondary schools, is the institution of a teachers' register and establishing a teachers' registration council.

At a Conference of representatives of schools convened by the Prime Minister in June 1938, the question of instituting the teachers' register was, for the first time in the history of secondary education, considered by Government. As the matter was wholly vague at the time, the Prime Minister had asked the Bombay Provincial Secondary Teachers' Federation to submit a scheme to Government. A scheme, therefore, has been submitted to Government by the Federation and it is hoped that a bill to establish the teachers' register will be moved in the Legislative Assembly early next year.

The prospects of permanent and trained teachers are often marred and their services dispensed with temporary hands who make the teaching profession a mere stop-gap, while they are either looking out for more lucrative openings or prosecuting further studies in other branches of education. The teachers' register will not only put a stop to this growing evil but it will also definitely improve the financial and social position of secondary teachers.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction prevailing among teachers on account of various factors, such as unfair treatment,

meagre wages, insecurity of service, want of salary scales and leave rules etc. Efforts have been made by organisations of teachers to collect accurate statistics regarding the economic conditions of teachers but no data which can be regarded as comprehensive and covering all possible conditions is available.

The only body which can conduct an economic enquiry satisfactorily and consider the different problems of teachers effectively is Government. Government, therefore, should appoint a committee of experts as early as possible to look into the grievance of secondary teachers. Just as it had appointed early this year a committee to consider the problems of primary teachers. If any one committee cannot afford the time to call for evidence every single teacher from all schools in the Province, it can solicit the co-operation of the Inspecting Officers who visit each recognised school once a year.

The inspectors, therefore, will be able to collect all possible information personally and directly from the teachers themselves and the Government will be apprised of the correct position with necessary data and statistics in the course of a year. The cost to Government of setting up such a committee will be negligible while the report, furnished by the enquiry, will be a valuable document revealing the miserable plight of secondary teachers. Armed with this information, Government will be able to devise ways and means to improve the status of teachers in all directions.

Frankly Speaking

Russo-Turkish Talks

Russo-Turkish negotiations are again in the news. But it is not safe to speculate with any degree of positiveness, on the nature of their outcome until they are finally concluded and the terms published. It is again reported from Ankara that "political circles believe that both the new Russo-Turkish Pact and the pacts of mutual assistance with Britain and France will be signed shortly." This would virtually mean that there was to be no change in the foreign policy determined upon by Turkey before her Foreign Secretary was invited to Moscow and that Russia was agreeable to that position. In that case where is the sense in the Soviet concentrating troops in the Baku region, that is, near the Turkish frontier? And of even greater importance is the question: how will the Pact affect the future of the Balkan States, particularly Rumania?

British Army in France

Mr. Hore-Bellisha's speech in the House of Commons was an account of the remarkable success with which a large Expeditionary Force has been swiftly transported to France. In five weeks as against six of the last war 158,000 men—10,000 more than in 1914—were transported complete with 25,000 mechanised vehicles including heavy tanks, as compared with 8,000 of the last war. And it was all done without any mishap and without any casualty. This is a record which has deservedly earned praise in the British Press. Equally laudable is the arrangement already made continually to increase the strength of the present force. The material value of the British Expeditionary Force is obvious. Even more important is its moral value. For it disposes of once for all, the German jibe that Britain would fight to the last Frenchman.

Colonies And War

Broadcasting on the response of "the Colonial Empire" to Britain's declaration of war, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald declared that messages of support came from all parts of it, that they were spontaneous and that they were "assurances of eager and active aid." Mr. MacDonald was, of course,

not at all surprised. For, "Herr Hitler's attitude to small nations was abundantly expressed. He publicly described African races as anthropoids and ruthlessly destroyed the freedom of Austrians, Czechs, Slovaks and of Poland." All this is very delightful indeed. But what is Britain going to do to mark her fundamental difference from Hitler's Germany? Britain, said, Mr. MacDonald, had taken up the challenge of Herr Hitler "and was fighting that all peoples might be free." Do "all peoples" include Indians, Arabs and what Hitler calls, to the great indignation of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, "anthropoids"? And what kind of "freedom" will they get, if at all? Will it be the glorious freedom merely to die by the side of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's compatriots as the London Times seems to suggest?

An Italian Decision

According to the Rome radio, there will be no rationing of food and other prime necessities in Italy. The reason given is that "a considerable increase in agricultural production recently renders the action unnecessary at present." That may be so. But a more far-reaching significance can possibly be read in the Italian decision to feed the population rather than stock the produce. It is one of the signs which suggest that Italy proposes to remain neutral.

Wanted Investigation

The grievances ventilated by the Muslim League are often vague and indefinite, and, therefore, cannot be easily investigated. But that cannot be said of the grievances published by the Hon. Secretary of the Ahmedabad District Muslim League regarding certain Urdu schools in the district. In general terms the grievance is that the schools in question are understaffed—one of them with eight standards including three teachers—and that in some of them the highest classes, the 6th and the 7th, are needlessly abolished. If the facts are as stated, the grievance is real and it is no answer to say that similar shortcomings are to be found in many non-Urdu schools. The authorities concerned should investigate the complaints and set things right where they are not right.

Indians All?

(By N. C.)

To one who is outside the day to day actions and counter-actions of parties in politics, it all seems so futile to indulge in this pastime of idle days, even at a time of great crisis. What has the Congress asked for after all? A declaration on the part of the British Government, that India shall be granted self-determination and self-government; principles, which the smaller nations of Europe have been deprived of by the greater might of Germany and to restore which Britain and France has embarked upon this deadly struggle. By asking for this declaration, surely the Congress has only asked that India shall be acknowledged as an equal partner in having an effective voice in matters that will affect the future fashioning of the world and the creation of new moral values which most predominate, if the world is to be saved from a future catastrophe like the one that has overtaken it just now.

Is there a single thinking Indian who desires less than that? The meetings that have taken place, and the sentiment expressed by some of our countrymen during the tense days of the last few weeks make one conscious more than ever of the disastrous effects of alien rule, on the character of a people!

When an opportunity has come to the country—albeit under the most tragic and unwished-for circumstances—to regain her ancient individuality to show to the nations who erstwhile despised her, her innate strength and capacity for self-sacrifice and service in the cause of humanity, we are witness to the sorry spectacle of arguments and recriminations and accusations from Indians against Indians!

With all due respect to the leaders of various organisations that have come forward with their pitiful opposition to the Congress effort, I would like to ask one question: Is there amongst them anyone who can honestly and openly declare that his sum-total of effort, sacrifice and suffering and consequent hold on the millions of the country, has been and is, greater than that of Gandhiji? I venture to say that not even the most self-confident amongst them will lay claim to putting Gandhiji in the second place.

Since the time Gandhiji chose to work for the struggle of the

Indian people, the Congress has looked up to him for advice and guidance. Successive Congress leaders have demonstrated their faith in his inspired vision. Even when they are unable to follow him in entirety, they at least desire to make the effort to go as far as they can along the path pointed out by him. Under the circumstances, is there anything surprising that H. E. the Viceroy should think of seeing Gandhiji and on his suggestion perhaps, desiring to meet some of the Congress leaders? Why should there be any weeping and gnashing of teeth, however gently done by those who have deliberately kept away, even rejected advances, and refused contact with the oldest and certainly the most representative National Organisation, the Congress?

Instead of making out a long list of the sins of omission and commission on the part of the Congress, and grievances against Congress Ministries, which ad-

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 5)

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
 Sir—It is impossible to avoid yielding to a sense of shame when one reads the proceedings of a meeting claiming to represent the Non-Brahmins of South India. Doubtless the meeting was right to repudiate the claim of the Congress that it is an all-inclusive body. We all know it does not at all represent the Mohammedans, nor many other communities. We also know that Gandhiji does not by any means command the confidence of all sections of the community. And we know this partly because we are so constantly adjured to have confidence in him, even though he has so far given India practically no clear leadership, but has passed on the responsibility to the Congress.

On the other hand, what are we to think of Sir A. T. Pannirselvam when he declares he does not concern himself with India's independence but with the independence of the Tamils! And what are we to think of his statement that he prefers English rule to Aryan rule? What, then, are the English? Dravidians? Jews? Mongols?

I am one of those who is of opinion that both Gandhiji and the Congress have so far failed. India in the great hour of her need for emphatic leaders and I am not at all moved by the constant appeals for the support of Gandhiji or by the Congress Ministers'

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

"The demand for extension of democracy to all colonial countries together with the right of self-determination is a mere pious platitude which savours as much of impertinence as of ignorance."
 —Lahore spokesman of Anglo-India.

Apropos of the Viceroy's invitation to comrade Jamnadas M. Mehta it may be authoritatively announced that the worthy Comrade, too, will speak with one voice.

He has, however, not yet decided whether it will be the Trade Union one or the Democratic Swarajist other. Or hasn't he?

"It is my firm conviction," declares Sir Sikandar Hayat "that India will get complete independence after the present war."

And it is our firm conviction that Sir Sikandar would not change after the present war. His firm conviction would remain quite firm.

Sir Sikandar appeals to Indians "to create an atmosphere which would make it easier for the sons of Bharat Mata to sink their differences for ever."

It wouldn't be long before Sir Sikandar started singing the "Bande Mataram" with his lusty, clarion voice.

The Punjab Premier was addressing a Punjabi audience and, therefore, it was but natural for the artist that he is to introduce a bit of local atmosphere in his statesmanlike and prophetic utterance. Therefore, "if Britain was defeated in the war Russia or Japan" he feared might invade India, and the Punjab would be the first to face the attack.

Hasn't Sir Sikandar missed his vocation in life? He ought to have been a lecturer in Geography.

SOVIET EYES ON LAPP PORT

—Headline.
 Our eyes—perhaps because we do not see eye to eye with the Soviet—read it as "Soviet Eyes on Japp Port."

It is suggested that Nazi consent to the transfer of Baltic States to Russian hegemony is an act of treachery because of their well-known claim that these States lay within the German sphere of cultural influence.

It is nothing of the kind, for the Nazis claim that they have brought Russia within "the German sphere of cultural influence."

According to President Roosevelt "economic nationalism is the greatest breeder of war."

This what is called a self-evident truth.

And—at any rate in the considered judgment of the Junior colleague—another Truth equally "self-evident" is that economic imperialism is the greatest bulwark of peace, as witness the Monroe Doctrine.

"At 20 you left the country and came to the city. And for twenty-five years you've been working very hard. What for?"
 "To get money to live in the country."

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED

constant demonstrations of their self-satisfaction.

But God forbid that Sir A. T. Pannirselvam and his friends should ever take the place of the Congress Government, and give us Communism of the worst kind. India needs patriots, and the Congress is, at least, patriotic whatever its other defects.

It is people like Sir A. T. Pannirselvam who are the despair of those who pray for Indian solidarity as an essential prelude to Indian freedom. Belonging to no political party, I am for the moment hoping against hope that the day will soon come when the Working Committee and the all-India Congress Committee and the Congress itself will awaken to the urgent duty of organising India for a definitely planned freedom. I look with little satisfaction at the almost innumerable parleys at Delhi. They are likely to make the confusion only worse confounded.

From the British standpoint I am clear, as I have written in a letter to every member of the House of Lords and House of Commons, that the Prime Minister should at once declare it to be the pleasure of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor and of the British people that the Viceroy call without delay a representative gathering of all communities in India asking it to frame a

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 5)

"IRON RING" FOR SOVIET DEFENCE IN BALTIC

U. S. A. Pressure On Russia: Finnish Delegation In Moscow

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Finnish delegation is now in Moscow. No official reference has been made to the talks, but an unconfirmed report says that the United States of America has used diplomatic pressure on Russia. The Finnish Minister at Washington visited White House to-day. Meanwhile the evacuation of Helsinki proceeds according to plan.

Russian troops including a large number of tanks and heavy artillery are reported to be concentrated on the Finnish border.

"IRON-RING." The entire Soviet Press hails the Soviet-Lithuanian Pact as an "Iron Ring" for Soviet defence in the Baltic.

It is understood that the Lithuanian Government has been told that the British Government would not recognise the transfer of Vilna, as the British Government could not recognise any division of Poland.—Reuter.

SOVIET WARSHIPS IN TALLINN

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Three Soviet warships have arrived in Tallinn in Estonia. The entry of Soviet troops into the Estonian naval and air bases granted to Russia has been postponed from Friday to October 18.—Reuter.

Will Russia Violate Finland's Integrity?

LONDON, Oct. 12.

After a study of Moscow dispatches regarding the Russo-Finnish Negotiations Washington officials are reported to be ready, if necessary, to throw the diplomatic weight of the United States into an effort to preserve the peace of the Baltic.

Reliable reports state that Denmark, Norway and Sweden are prepared to take similar action although the Ministers of these countries stated that they have not received any information from their capitals regarding possible steps their Government may be taking.

Well-informed circles in Wash-

ington believe that Finland will make all possible concessions to the U. S. S. R. but will not go as far as Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

If the Soviet still values American goodwill it is hoped she will not violate Finland's integrity. Russia must show restraint with Finland, it is held in America, lest a worse tragedy than the present limited war befall.

Finland is well liked for her prompt debt payments and progressive institutions. And if any nation could be a new "brave little Belgium" for the Americans it would be Finland.

Sweden To Construct Two Battleships

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Sweden will proceed promptly with the construction of two battleships already decided upon in the Riksdag, according to an announcement made by M. Skoeld, Minister for Defence.

The vessels are intended for coastal defence. M. Skoeld added that the credits of 37,000,000 kronor, granted for each, would not be sufficient. He emphasised that Sweden possessed many destroyers of the latest type.—Reuter.

U. S. AMBASSADOR VISITS KREMLIN

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Finnish-Russian talks began in Moscow this afternoon. It is understood that Sweden, Denmark and Norway made representations to the Soviet Government expressing the hope that nothing would be demanded which would prejudice the independence of Finland.

The U. S. Ambassador in Moscow visited the Kremlin to-day. Unconfirmed reports still continue about the concentration of Russian troops on the Finnish border.

According to another report 21 Russian planes were seen last night off the Finnish Coast.—Reuter.

BASIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Meets At Poona On Oct. 30

WARDHAGANG, Oct. 12.

It is understood that the Central Advisory Committee for Basic Education is meeting at Poona on about October 30, followed by the Basic Education Conference. Mahatma Gandhi may not be able to attend the Basic Education Conference, but it is expected that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru may attend.

It is understood that Dr. Rajendra Prasad was invited to preside over the Conference, but he declined owing to pre-occupations.

ROYAL ASSENT FOR BR. BUDGET

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The budget passed all the stages in the House of Lords and received the Royal Assent.—Reuter.

Late News

SOVIET WARSHIPS FOR ESTONIA

TALLINN: Three Soviet warships arrived here yesterday and will be leaving shortly for Libau and Windau.

Soviet naval experts who are here discussing the establishment of Soviet naval bases in Estonia are also leaving for Latvia.

SOVIET PUTSCHE IN BALKANS

BUCHAREST: A number of Rumanian troops which are being withdrawn from the Hungarian frontier are being transferred to Bessarabia, it is understood.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN TO BROADCAST ON SATURDAY

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Mr. Chamberlain will broadcast an address to the nation on Saturday night dealing with the latest phase of the International situation.—Reuter.

GERMAN STEAMER CAPTURED

Carrying Foodstuffs And Petroleum For Undisclosed Destination

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The German steamer "Capnorte" (13,615 tons) which slipped out of the Brazilian Port of Pernambuco on September 17 had been captured in South Atlantic by the British Navy.

It was reported from New York on September 22 that the "Capnorte" was carrying foodstuffs and petroleum and had left Brazil for undisclosed destination but supposedly to make contact with a commerce raider and ultimately to proceed to Vladivostok.

Mr. Churchill stated in the House of Commons yesterday that the British Navy captured 13,615 tons during the week ending October 9 and it was thought that the "Capnorte" might constitute this tonnage.

It is believed that the "Capnorte" had 2,500 tons of oil aboard. Reuter.

LIVERPOOL SHIP IN ACCIDENT

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Liverpool ship "Maharatta" stranded at Goodwin and suddenly broke into half and crumpled amidships. Smoke, steam, dust and volumes of water shot up into the air.

One lascar and a member of the crew were killed, but the remainder, numbering 86 were saved by motorboats.

The strain caused by pulling by tugs and the suction of quicksand were the cause of the ship breaking.—Reuter.

Aircraft v. Warship

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Admiralty further reports of the German aircraft attack on a cruiser "Squadron" on October 9 will keenly interest naval critics, for their important bearing on the much debated "aircraft versus warship" controversy.

It is pointed out that in the encounter on September 26, British vessels apparently relied solely on anti-aircraft guns yet though over hundred bombs were dropped, there was no injury whatever and certainly three German planes were seriously damaged.

There are many indications of German plans to intensify surface raiding on merchantmen in view of the failure of the U-Boats.—Reuter.

Whereabouts Of U-Boat Captain

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The U-Boat captain who wirelessed to Mr. Churchill is not in British custody, according to a written reply by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons.

Mr. Churchill stated that a subsequent examination of U-Boat prisoners of war had not confirmed his first statement.—Reuter.

JAMNADAS MEHTA LEAVES FOR DELHI

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the leader of the Democratic Swaraj Party, left by the Frontier Mail to-night for Delhi in response to the invitation from H. E. Viceroy for an interview on Saturday morning.

Joseph To Preside Over Andhra Journalists Conference

ELLORE, Oct. 11.

The Second Andhra Provincial Journalists' Conference will be held at Ellore on Sunday, October 22, 1939. Mr. Pothan Joseph, Editor, "Indian Express," Madras will preside and Dr. P. Subbarayan, Minister for Law, Government of Madras, will open the Conference.—United Press.

Swedish Penalty For Espionage

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Swedish Riksdag has passed two Bills, one for the creation of national economy and other for imposing severe penalty for espionage.—Reuter.

SARDAR AND BHULABHAI IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, returned to-day to Bombay after the meetings of the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee at Wardha.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai also arrived in Bombay to-day.—A.P.

Chamberlain's Reply To Hitler's Peace Offensive

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Commoners crowded the House to the full capacity to hear the Prime Minister give the British Empire's considered answer to Hitler's "peace" feelers.

The galleries were massed with distinguished visitors, tickets for to-day's session having been eagerly sought, leaving thousands of late applicants disappointed.

Mr. Chamberlain who was lustily cheered on rising, began his speech in customary quiet note.

"Last week" said the Prime Minister "in speaking of the announcement about the Russo-German Pact, I observed that it contained a suggestion that some peace proposals were likely and said if such proved the case, we should examine them in consultation with the Dominions and the French Republic in the light of certain relevant considerations. Since then, the German Chancellor has made his speech and consultations to which I referred have taken place.

I must now state the position of His Majesty's Government."

AUGUST PROPOSALS

Mr. Chamberlain said that before doing so, he must recall the background against which the proposals appeared. He went on to recall that at the end of August the Government were corresponding with the German Government on Poland and said "it was evident that the situation was dangerous, but we believe it should be possible to arrive at a peaceful solution, if passions were not deliberately stimulated and we felt quite certain that the German Government could, if they desired, influence their friends in Danzig to bring about a relaxation of the tension and create conditions favourable to calm and sober negotiation.

ABORTIVE PEACE EFFORTS The Prime Minister recalled that Hitler had expressed a wish for improved relations between our two countries as soon as the Polish question was settled, and said: "We pointed out that forcible solution would inevitably involve the fulfilment of our obligations to Poland. As everyone knows, these efforts on the part of His Majesty's Government to avoid war and use of force were in vain."

The Prime Minister recalled Mr. Roosevelt's appeal in August and those of the King of the Belgians, the Queen of Netherlands, the Pope and Mr. Mussolini and continued: "It is evident now that Hitler was determined to make war on Poland, and whatever sincerity there may have been in his wish to come to an understanding with Britain, it was not strong enough to induce him to postpone an attack upon his neighbour."

HITLER'S CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY The Prime Minister recalled the German invasion of Poland and the ruin and damage done "in contravention, at any rate, in later stages of all undertakings, of which Hitler now speaks with pride, as though he had fulfilled them."

It is after this wanton act of aggression which has cost so many Polish and German lives, sacrificed to satisfy his own insistence on the use of force that the German Chancellor now puts forward his proposals. If there existed any expectation that in these proposals would be included some attempt to make amends for this grievous crime against humanity, following so soon upon the violation of the rights of the Czechoslovakian nations, it has been doomed to disappointment.

"The Polish State and its leaders are covered with abuse.

It is evident that Hitler regards that part of Poland he describes as German sphere of interests as matter for consideration of Germany alone to be settled solely in accordance with German interests. The final shaping of this territory and the question of restoration of the Polish State are, in Hitler's view, problems which cannot be settled by war in the West, but exclusively by Russia on one side and Germany on the other.

"We must take it then that the proposals which the German Chancellor puts forward for the establishment of what he calls 'certainty of European security' are to be based on the recognition of his conquests and his right to do what he pleases with the conquered. It would be impossible for Great Britain to accept any such basis without forfeiting her honour and abandoning her claim, that international disputes should be settled by discussion and not by force. Passages in the speech designed to give fresh assurances to Hitler's neighbours I pass over, since they will know what value

should be attached to them by reference to similar assurances he has given in the past.

"It would be easy to quote sentences from Hitler's speeches in 1935, 1936 and 1938 stating in definite terms his determination not to annex Austria or to conclude an 'Anschluss' with her, not to fall upon Czechoslovakia and not to make further territorial claims in Europe after the Sudetenland question had been settled in September, 1938. Nor can we pass over Hitler's radical departure from long professed principles of his policy and creed as instanced by the inclusion in the German Reich of many millions of Poles and Czechs, despite his repeated professions to the contrary, and by the pact with the Soviet Union concluded after his repeated and violent denunciations of Bolshevism.

NO TRUST IN HITLER

"This repeated disregard of his word and the sudden reversal of policy bring me to the fundamental difficulty in dealing with wider proposals in the German Chancellor's speech. The plain truth is that, after our past experience, it is no longer possible to rely upon the unsupported word of the present German Government (loud and prolonged cheers). It is no part of our policy to exclude from their rightful place in Europe a Germany which will live in amity and confidence with other nations.

On the contrary, we believe that no effective remedy can be found for the world's ills that does not take account of the just claims and needs of all countries and whenever that time may come to draw the lines of new peace settlement, His Majesty's Government feel that the future would hold little hope unless a settlement could be reached through the method of negotiations and agreement.

IT WAS NOT, THEREFORE, WITH ANY VINDICTIVE PURPOSE THAT WE EMBARKED ON WAR, BUT SIMPLY IN DEFENCE OF FREEDOM (CHEERS). IT IS NOT ALONE THE FREEDOM OF SMALL NATIONS THAT IS AT STAKE; THERE IS ALSO IN JEOPARDY THE PEACEFUL EXISTENCE OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE DOMINIONS, INDIA AND THE REST OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE AND, INDEED, OF ALL FREEDOM-LOVING COUNTRIES.

WHATSOEVER MAY BE THE ISSUE OF THE PRESENT STRUGGLE, AND IN WHATEVER WAY IT MAY BE BROUGHT TO A CONCLUSION, THE WORLD WILL NOT BE THE SAME WORLD THAT WE HAVE KNOWN BEFORE.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE WE CAN SEE DEEP CHANGES WILL INEVITABLY LEAVE THEIR MARK ON EVERY FIELD OF MEN'S THOUGHT AND ACTION. AND IF HUMANITY IS TO GUIDE ARIGHT THE NEW FORCES THAT WILL BE IN OPERATION ALL NATIONS WILL HAVE THEIR PART TO PLAY.

His Majesty's Government know all too well that in modern war between great Powers, the victor and the vanquished must alike suffer cruel loss, but surrender to wrong doing would spell extinction of all hope and annihilation of all those values of life, which through centuries have been at once the mark and inspiration of human progress. (Cheers).

We seek no material advantage for ourselves. (Cheers). We desire nothing from the German people which should offend their self-respect (hear hear). We are not aiming only at victory, but rather looking beyond it to the laying of foundation of a better international system which will mean that war is not to be the inevitable lot of every succeeding generation. (Cheers).

"I am certain that all peoples of Europe including the people of Germany long for peace, peace which will enable them to live their lives without fear and to devote their energies and their gifts to the development of their culture, pursuit of their ideals and improvement of their material prosperity.

REPEATED THREATS

THE PEACE WHICH WE ARE DETERMINED TO SECURE, HOWEVER, MUST BE A REAL AND SETTLED PEACE NOT AN UNEASY TRUCE INTERRUPTED BY CONSTANT ALARMS AND REPEATED THREATS. (CHEERS). WHAT STANDS IN THE WAY OF SUCH A PEACE? IT IS THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT ALONE, FOR IT IS THEY WHO, BY REPEATED ACTS OF AGGRESSION HAVE ROBBERED ALL EUROPE OF TRANQUILLITY AND IMPLANTED IN THE HEART OF ALL THEIR NEIGHBOURS, THE

EVER PRESENT SENSE OF INSECURITY AND FEAR.

"COMPLETE ACCORD." I am glad to think that there is complete accord between the views of His Majesty's Government and those of the French Government (cheers). Members will have read the speech which was broadcast by M. Daladier last Tuesday (cheers). 'We have' he said 'taken up arms against aggression; We shall not lay them down until we have sure guarantees of security—security which cannot be called in question every six months' (cheers).

Advantage has also been taken of the presence of the Polish Foreign Minister—whom we have been glad to welcome to this country (cheers)—to consult with the Polish Government and I am happy to say that we have found entire identity of views to exist between us."

BR. GOVT.'S ATTITUDE

I would sum up the attitude of His Majesty's Government as follows: Herr Hitler rejected all suggestions for peace until he had overwhelmed Poland as he had previously overthrown Czechoslovakia. Peace conditions cannot be acceptable which begin by condoning aggression. The proposals in German Chancellor's speech are vague and uncertain and contain no suggestion for righting the wrongs done to Czechoslovakia and Poland. Even if Hitler's proposals were more closely defined and contained suggestions to right these wrongs it would still be necessary to ask by what practical means the German Government intend to convince the world that aggression will cease and that pledges will be kept (cheers).

ACTS NOT WORDS!

"Past experience has shown that no reliance can be placed upon the promises of the present German Government. Accordingly acts—not words—alone—must be forthcoming before we the British people and France our gallant and trusted ally would be justified in ceasing to wage war to the utmost of our strength. Only when World confidence is restored, will it be possible to find as we would wish to do with the aid of all who show goodwill solutions of those questions which disturb the world which stand in the way of disarmament, retard restoration of trade and prevent improvement of the well-being of peoples.

CHOICE FOR GERMANY.

"THERE IS THUS PRIMARY CONDITION TO BE SATISFIED. ONLY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT CAN FULFIL IT. IF THEY WILL NOT, THERE CAN AS YET BE NO NEW OR BETTER WORLD ORDER OF THE KIND FOR WHICH ALL NATIONS YEARN. THE ISSUE IS THEREFORE PLAIN, EITHER THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT MUST GIVE CONVINCING PROOF OF SINCERITY OF THEIR DESIRE FOR PEACE BY DEFINITE ACTS AND BY PROVISION OF EFFECTIVE GUARANTEES OF THEIR INTENTION TO FULFIL THEIR UNDERTAKING, OR WE MUST PERSEVERE IN OUR DUTY TO THE END. IT IS FOR GERMANY TO MAKE HER CHOICE.

Attlee's Speech

Major Attlee who followed Mr. Chamberlain said that he welcomed the Prime Minister's statement which had put forward with great clarity essential difficulties of dealing with what had been called "Peace proposals" of Herr Hitler.

Dealing with these difficulties, Major Attlee said "the first is that they are made by a man whose word is utterly worthless (cheers) who offers nothing but vague future promises. The second is, they are made up of brutal and unprovoked aggression based on the acceptance of results of that aggression as 'fait accompli'. The third is there is no indication of any change of heart or mind on which hopes for the future could be founded. We are asked to condone crime and trust a criminal.

Major Attlee continued: "No British Government whether from the point of view of principle or the point of view of prudence could make an answer of a different kind than that which the Prime Minister has made (cheers). The people of this country will endorse it and those of other countries approve it. This country went to the extreme limit of forbearance before it took up arms. It showed abundantly its desire for peace. It showed its willingness to discuss any peace

(Continued on page 9, column 3.)

JAPANESE CABINET CRISIS

152 Resignations Due To Dispute Over Ministry Of Trade Affairs

TOKYO, Oct. 12.

A Cabinet crisis is threatening in connection with the refusal of the staff of the Foreign Office to accept Government's decision to create a Ministry of Trade with powers to appoint trade counsellors abroad.

Following the failure of weeks of negotiation with the Foreign Minister in an effort to find a compromise 110 members of the Foreign Office staff have resigned. The "Asahi Shimbun" forecasts that the Foreign Minister will return their resignations and ask time for consideration.

In the meantime it is reported that 42 members of the staff of the Consulate General in Shanghai have also resigned. The Privy Council is reported to be contemplating intervening on the ground that Government is responsible for not taking appropriate steps before the situation arose.

It is expected that Mr. Tani, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, will resign and Admiral Namura, Foreign Minister, will accept the responsibility for the crisis and tender resignation after it is cleared up.—Reuter.

GERMAN AIRCRAFT OVER FRENCH LINE

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Action by strong enemy patrols between the Moselle and the Saar accompanied by artillery fire on both sides is reported.

The vigorous raiding tactics by the Germans are now extended to the Eastward covering the whole front from the Moselle to the Rhine.

All reports agree that these attacks, launched by units of 200 or first line troops, have failed of their objective of obtaining prisoners for getting information about French positions and troop concentrations. All military observers agree that Germans have now definitely abandoned their passive tactics.

For the first time, a German aircraft was reported over the French line trying to get photographs of French positions. Meanwhile the French have now placed together photographs of enemy lines and concentrating their guns on enemy objectives.—Reuter.

FIGHTING ON WESTERN FRONT

PARIS, Oct. 12.

A communique states: "Between the Moselle and the Rhine, activity of first-line units was spread during the night over many parts of the front".—Reuter.

French 'Plane Shot Down

BERLIN, Oct. 12.

A High Command communique reports minor air reconnaissance activity in the North Sea and in the West. It adds that to South of Lauterburg a French plane was shot down.—Reuter.

NO SUPPLY OF POISON GAS TO POLAND

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Allegations that Britain supplied Poland with poison gas by which several German soldiers were killed are contained in an official statement issued by the German News Agency.

These allegations are officially denied by the War Office which states that no gas in any form whatsoever was supplied at any time to Poland by Great Britain.—Reuter.

Polish Foreign Minister Broadcasts To Poles

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The new Polish Foreign Minister had a long talk with Lord Halifax in the Foreign Office yesterday. He broadcast to the Polish people from London and emphasised that the spirit of the Polish nation was unbroken and urged them to carry on the struggle with determination. He spoke of the undergraduates have joined from responsible British and French statesmen.

The Polish Cabinet met in Paris yesterday morning.—Reuter.

Polish Foreign Minister In London

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Polish Foreign Minister, M. August Zaleski, reached London by air from Paris this morning. In the afternoon M. Zaleski visited the Foreign Office and had a long conversation with Lord Halifax. Later he proceeded to No. 10, Downing Street, where he saw the Prime Minister. In the evening Count Raczynski gave a dinner for M. Zaleski at the Polish Embassy.—Reuter.

Chinese City Obliterated

Fate Of Sian Sequel To Japanese Air Raids

TOKYO, October 12.

Sian, the capital of Shensi Province, has been obliterated as the result of eleven Japanese air raids, according to a field dispatch quoted by the Domei Agency.—Reuter.

NEW RECRUITS TO I. C. S.

NEW DELHI, October 12.

A Press Communique says:—The following is a list of European and Indian candidates who have been accepted for the Indian Civil Service as a result of the competitive examination held in London in 1939 and by selection.

Candidates recruited on the result of the open competitive examination. C. W. M. Gell, R. G. C. Davison, E. G. Willan, P. T. Duncan, J. S. Treanor, K. Chand, G. L. Sheth, C. A. McNicoll, R. F. Isar, J. Dumbreck, S. J. Majumdar, A. Zaman, W. H. Jacks, R. A. P. Howroyd, P. M. Nayak, A. G. Barson, A. B. Powell, W. H. Whitfield, E. J. Cocks and I. R. Jones.

Candidates recruited by Selection:—E. J. M. Dent, P. H. F. Dodd, J. M. Fearn, R. M. Harcourt, F. G. Holmes, J. W. Orr, J. M. Phelps, J. H. Rowley, C. P. Scott, G. P. Woodford and H. K. Matthews.—A.P.

For Conference Of Dominion Ministers

MELBOURNE, Oct. 12.

Mr. Menzies announced that Mr. R. G. Casey, Minister for Supply and Development was proceeding to London before Christmas for the Conference of Dominion's Cabinet Ministers.—Reuter.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.

The German News Agency states that Mr. Steinhardt had a talk with M. Molotov for an hour this afternoon.—Reuter.

Huge German Losses In Poland

91,000 Dead: 190 Tanks Lost: 361 Damaged

LONDON, October 12.

German losses in Poland were 91,000 dead, according to what the "Zurich Arbeiter Zeitung" claims to be confidential statistics drawn up by the German War Ministry.

The newspaper states that 190 German tanks were destroyed and 361 damaged. The German aeroplane losses were 421.

HORE-BELISHA'S SPEECH

Press Comments

LONDON, Oct. 12. That the lessons of the last war have been learnt well is the general press comment on Mr. Hore-Belisha's statement regarding the achievements of the army. The "Daily Telegraph," which particularly emphasises the announcement regarding the unity of command on the Western Front, says: "As compared with 1914 there is the most encouraging evidence of clearer thinking and longer vision."

"We may look to the future with a confidence justifiably greater than that which was sustained by the country in the last long struggle. It has made clear the plans to break any offensive are well forward."

The "News Chronicle" says: "It is clear that a great progress has been made in building up in France a British army capable of playing full part in the tasks ahead. The propaganda from Nazi sources which seeks to convey the idea that British military effort is to be a minor one has not the slightest basis in fact."

"So far as France is concerned, M. Daladier effectively disposed of that myth when he said that the lying voice of the Nazi announcer was 'drowned by the uninterrupted rumble of convoys taking soldiers and cannon of British army' towards the French frontier."

"The Nazis have yet to learn the colossal extent of their error."

"The Times" after stressing the great difference from 1914 says, "The expansion of supply and training facilities must now be urged on without a pause."

"The eyes of the nation are, therefore, turning expectantly to the Minister of Supply but already it can be said that the service, which started latest to expand, has reached formidable proportions. The present lusty infant will not take long to become a giant."

ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE PACT. Commenting on the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement the "Daily Telegraph" says, "It may be welcomed as an evidence that the Soviet cherishes no ambition to discard or even to discourage her old customers in favour of her new-found, but needy friend. Sometimes a next door neighbour proves more of a sponge than a customer."

M. Daladier's speech on Tuesday was an admirable compound of reason and conviction, of logic and quiet enthusiasm, says the "Times."

Not the least pleasant passage was that in which he generously and convincingly answered the whispering campaign of the Allies enemies, now and again echoed in France, to the effect that Britain wish to wage war with the blood of Frenchmen. The Germans had better understand once for all that Britain and France intend to see this business through together.—Reuter.

No Blue Book On Anglo-Russian Relations

LONDON, Oct. 11. Replying to a question concerning the publication of the Blue Book containing documents concerning the relations of the United Kingdom and Russia between Aug. 1939 and Oct. 1939 the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs said that it was not the Government's intention to publish such documents at the present time.—B. O. W.

ACTIVITIES OF FRENCH NAVY & AIR FORCE

Big Successes Claimed

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The French Navy has hitherto seized 1,500,000 tons of contraband merchandise according to an official announcement including 40,000 tons of minerals, 40,000 tons of foodstuffs and 30,000 of liquid fuel.

The French pursuit planes had proved superior in all air battles which frequently involved a superior number of enemy planes. Air Minister M. Lachambre told the Senate Air Commission.

The reconnaissance pilots carried out their missions day and night often several hundred miles behind the German lines. The output of new material was up to the estimates while the net result of operations hitherto had led to the conclusion that the quality was excellent.—Reuter.

MacDonald's Tribute To Colonies; Spontaneous Support Appreciated

LONDON, Oct. 11.

In Britain the declaration of war was followed by a shower of messages of support from the whole Colonial Empire, said Mr. Malcolm MacDonald broadcasting to-night.

These messages were marked by two characteristics. Firstly, they came spontaneously and secondly they were assurances of eager and active aid. This was not surprising for Herr Hitler's attitude to small nations was abundantly expressed.

He publicly described African races as anthropoids and ruthlessly destroyed the freedom of Austrians, Czechs, Slovaks and of Poland. Britain had taken up the challenge and was fighting that all peoples may be free.

The slowness of war was buried in the Colonial Empire in the form of oil, tin, copper, gold and other minerals. No less important were the standard of living of the producer and the consumer there would be greater certainty and stability.

Britain was seeking to secure that materials which she required were purchased at prices protecting the standard of living of Colonial producers, and prevent profiteering. Referring to numerous Colonial offers of military help Mr. MacDonald said that owing to conscription the fighting services could now secure regularly a number of types of men needed without volunteers.

The first need of the Colonies was for the defence of the Colonies themselves. The guarding of strategic points concerned, the whole Empire. Often the best war work was to carry on with ordinary jobs and thus distribute immense man power calmly and efficiently over every activity for the victorious prosecution of a struggle.—Reuter.

Death-Knell Of German Ambitions

LONDON, Oct. 11.

According to a press report from Melbourne the Australian Premier in a broadcast speech to-day said: "The aerial training scheme, announced by Sir Kingsley Wood, is not only the most spectacular demonstration of Empire co-operation has produced but will sound death-knell of German ambitions"—B. O. W.



This picture of Polish girls and men, with shovels over their shoulders, marching through Warsaw to dig defences, was taken soon after the outbreak of the war.

INDIA MUST FOLLOW BRITAIN'S EXAMPLE

Sir Vijaya Pleaded For Unity In Face Of Crisis

PORT, VIZIANAGRAM, Oct. 10. Maharajkumar Sir Vijaya of Vizianagram, M.L.A., has issued the following statement:—

The atmosphere, politically, has become so un conducive to the well-being of our country. Not a day passes without one's reading in the press of the old bogey of representations from the so-called minorities. Just when our country was heading for her goal, we find ourselves a disunited people. Can we expect Britain to give us a "carte blanche" when the air is so full of intrigue? The Congress undoubtedly is the one and the only national body of India which holds no brief for this community or that. How deplorable that at this juncture, we should not speak as one man! World sympathy is with us and it is quite on the cards that some type of assurance will be forthcoming from Whitehall. It is but human that there should be differences between several schools of thought; but these differences should only be settled amongst ourselves by give and take.

BRITAIN'S EXAMPLE

In Britain, before the present war, there were sharp differences of opinion of all kinds; but the moment war was declared all internal squabbles ceased. That indeed is the right spirit.

A popular musical hit at the front and at home in the last Great War was "Pack up your troubles in your old kit-bag and smile, smile, smile." This is what Britain always does. Isn't it high time that we took a leaf out of the Britisher's book?

BRITISH PILOT FOR ICELAND

His Flying-Boat Came Down In Icelandic Waters

LONDON, Oct. 12. The Air Ministry announces that the British pilot who has returned to England after his flying-boat came down in Icelandic waters is returning to Iceland as soon as possible.

The Air Ministry states that the pilot of the flying-boat was under the impression that he had not promised to stay in Iceland but the Icelandic authorities had formed a different impression and when their views were explained to the pilot he unhesitatingly volunteered to return to Iceland.

The pilot's view with which the Air Ministry concur is that in the matter of parole there should be no element of doubt.

The news that the pilot is returning to Iceland is received with acclamation in Denmark.—Reuter.

Germany To Exploit Galician Oil-fields

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Under the German-Russian Agreement concluded by Herr von Ribbentrop and M. Molotov, the Galician Oilfield in Russian-occupied Poland will be exploited entirely on behalf of Germany. The "Telegraaf" claims to have learned from a reliable source.

The oilfield will be under German technical control and the productions exported to Germany.—Reuter.

INDIA'S SELF-DEFENCE

Dr. Kunzru's Plea For National Army

(From Our Correspondent.) ALLAHABAD, Oct. 12.

Speaking at the University Le-Vellers' Society yesterday D. Hirdaynath Kunzru dealt with the war situation. He said, that India had a Navy but it was "a toy navy," they had an Air Force but it had only eight R. A. F. squadrons which will be completed only within the next year and they had an army which was not an Indian army. Dr. Kunzru said that their forces must be modernized and brought to the requisite standard.

DANGER FROM NORTH-WEST

Secondly there should be rapid Indianisation of the Army. Even the richest country in Europe could not proceed without the extension in all the branches of its forces.

Dr. Kunzru gave interesting figures that a warship would cost eight million pounds and a bomber would cost two and half lakhs of rupees. Poor India could not dream of extending her navy at present. But he stressed the need of extending India's air arm to meet aggression on the North-West. He apprehended that Afghanistan might come under Russian political control and afford facilities to Russian air force and troops.

Indianisation was not proceeding at a slow rate, as many people imagined, but it was at a standstill. He wanted to make it very clear that the British Government was recruiting sixty Indian officers every year. But these sixty Indians did not replace the sixty British officers but sixty of their own countrymen, who were the Indian Viceroy's Commissioned officers. Recruitment of British officers was still what it was. Dr. Kunzru wanted that the U. T. C. should be given higher training and he pointed out the difference between the English O. T. C. and the U. T. C. of India. The former offered opportunities for a career in the higher grades of the Army, while the latter did not.

Dr. Kunzru said that India's first need was training of Indians in self-defence. A National Army was the foundation for Swaraj.

"Iroquois" Safe In Harbour

NEW YORK, Oct. 12. "Iroquois" has been docked safely.

It will be recalled that recently this steamer came into limelight owing to the sensational warning given by Germany to America that the fate which befell "Athenia" might be in store for it, hinting thereby that the Allies might have designs on the steamer.—Feuter.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES BOARDS

Provincial Bodies On Lines Of Central Board To Be Instituted

(From Our Correspondent.) NEW DELHI, October 12.

It is understood one Provincial Government has already taken up the question of constituting Economic Resources Board on the same lines as the body initiated by Government of India. As a conference of Provincial representatives has been called to meet next Wednesday at New Delhi, it is likely other Provinces may also take up the question. Provincial Boards will serve as a useful link with the Central Body.

The latter consists only of representatives of Government of India Departments and though it will help and consult Provincial Governments it will mainly deal with problems facing the Central Government. One reason assigned for non-inclusion of Provincial representatives is the Central Board will be continuously in session meeting every week and it will not, therefore, be possible for Provincial Governments to send representatives.

In view of a large number of Boards set up by the Central Government and the need for constant and quick consultation between the Centre and Provinces on problems which affect the latter vitally, it is worthwhile for the Provincial Governments to consider whether they should not keep permanent representatives at New Delhi to watch the interests of Provinces and generally to be in touch with the Central Government's activities in such matters of common interest as the development of economic resources.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS

Junagadh State Passes Act Similar To That Of India Govt.

JUNAGADH, Oct. 10.

Considering the utility of forming an Act for the regulation of foreigners residing in Junagadh State, has now passed an Act on the lines similar to the Government of India Act No. 16 of 1939 A. D. which is popular by its implication as an Act for keeping the registration of foreigners residing in British India. The Nawab of Junagadh has been therefore pleased to declare that:—

Sections 1 to 7 of the Government of India Act No. 16 of 1939 A. D. will be applied to Junagadh State.

All regulations enacted by the central Government will be applied to this State.

The Commissioner of Police and the Political Agent, Western Kathiawar Agency are appointed as the Registration Officer and the Provincial Registration Officer respectively.

This Act will come in force in the State from the date of its publication in the State "Gazette". The Dewan, under the Firman of the Nawab Bahadur has published the Government of India Act No. 16 of 1939 A. D. in a State "Gazette" Extraordinary for the general information of the public.

DECAY

BEHIND WHITE TEETH
INVISIBLE TO HUMAN EYE



CAN BE PREVENTED



Constant rubbing of the teeth with fingers and water, will produce the effect of cleanliness and white teeth. No human finger can, however, dislodge the remains of food wedged between the teeth or behind them.



The use of a stick is liable to damage the enamel. This method may dislodge the food remains between the front teeth only, but will never reach behind the teeth. Moreover, there is always a risk of infection as the stick may carry germs.



With the aid of the dental profession, Tek designed the "short head" toothbrush, which is the only completely safe way of keeping your mouth clean and healthy by reaching behind your teeth and removing every particle of decaying food.



GROWING children use up energy in spendthrift fashion all day long—and all this energy is derived from nourishment.

Let your children start the day with an abundance of energy and vitality. Give them delicious "Ovaltine" as their morning beverage and each night at bedtime. It will help them to grow up with sound nerves, alert minds and healthy bodies—it will make good the energy they expend so freely and it will build up their resistance to prevailing sickness.

Prepared from Nature's finest tonic foods—ripe barley malt and fresh creamy cow's milk, together with valuable natural phosphates and vitamins—"Ovaltine" provides in delicious form every single nutritive element necessary to the glorious good health of children and adults alike. Beware of substitutes. There is only one "Ovaltine."

OVALTINE

Builds Sturdy Bodies and Alert Minds.
Sold by all Chemists and Stores.
Distributors: JAMES WRIGHT, LTD.,
Sethna Building, 55, Queen's Road, Bombay;
also at Calcutta, Madras and Karachi.

"OVALTINE" BISCUITS. The same high standards that have made "Ovaltine" supreme, have now been applied to the production of "OVALTINE" Biscuits. Delicious, digestive and nourishing, they are the daintiest for all occasions and the fact that they contain "Ovaltine" gives them special value. Order some to-day. You will enjoy these really delightful biscuits. Sold in 4 oz. and 8 oz. packets, and 1 lb. tins.

MUTT AND JEFF—Edison, Ike Newton, Marconi, Morse, and Me, Thanks Jeff

By BUD FISHER



Third Day Of Autumn Meeting Probables, Weights And Order Of Running For Saturday's Nine Events

The following are the Probables, Weights and Order of Running for Saturday's Final Meeting, to be run at Poona to-morrow:-

FIRST RACE: 2.0 p.m.
THE FINAL PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; of-tener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs. To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys. Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5 lbs. extra.

Turkish Prince 9-0, Turkey 8-12, Gallant Boy 8-12, Mujib al Arab 8-12, Nandkumar 8-10, Nada's al Bari 8-2, Golden Star 8-8, Mutlag 8-8, Annwar 8-4, Argonaut Beg 8-2, Transvaal 8-0, Santa Claus 7-8 and Mash'han Bakir 7-8.

SECOND RACE: 2.30 p.m.

THE FINAL PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; of-tener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs. Hakim Pasha 9-0, Samah 9-0, Sari al Iraq 7-8, Bayhas 8-12, Shamsunder 8-12, Daili al Iraq 8-12, Tharwath 8-10, Khundil 8-8, Leilat Khalaf 8-8, Gudum al Khair 8-8, Aaron 8-0, Khalaf Majnun 7-8, The Pilot 7-8 and Mithal 6-9.

THIRD RACE: 3.0 p.m.

THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.



Sold Everywhere
For further Particulars write to:
J. H. DOSHI, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad Deccan

WONDER CURE



DIARRHEA
and allied ailments such as—indigestion, flatulence, vomiting, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera etc.

It is a powerful digestive, carminative, antiseptic and astringent. Price Rs. 2.00, 1.00, 50c. and 25c. per bottle. Get it from a nearest good dealer.

AMRITHARA
AMRITHARA PHARMACY,
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CHIMANLALL P. SHAH,
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GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteed. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.

Visit Personally.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.),
Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

'BRITAIN WILL NOT TRUST A CRIMINAL'

proposal. At any time, Herr Hitler, had he wished, could have discussed problems of frontiers, problems of colonies, problems of raw materials or problems of disarmament.

"PRELUDE TO AGGRESSION."
Major Attlee continued that he has chosen, instead, the path of violence and force and his professions of goodwill to the various nations have proved only a prelude to aggression. It is, therefore, clear that what is required is something more than suggestion of terms of peace. There must be conditions existing under which we can have peace. I am sure that everybody in this country is open to consider any way by which hostilities may be brought to a close, provided we are going to get real peace and provided we are going to carry out our honourable undertakings.

NO PEACE WITH VIOLENCE.
Major Attlee continued: "I think the German people should know that at any time they can get peace but they must abandon the method of violence and aggression. The German people must realise that they have a speech generally supporting the Government's policy with the words 'the first thing I note is that the Government do not say whether it is proposed to take any further steps in regard to the difficulties that exist between the Indian Government and the Indian peoples.'"

I hope Lord Zetland will take an early opportunity to give us some further information on the point."—Reuter.

"INDEPENDENCE, A VAIN WORD"
Under the caption "War Aims" the "Statesman" writes: "To-day 'independence' is proving itself a vain word in a world of armed nations. The inescapable truth is that no longer can any of us hope to be independent unless we first realise our mutual dependence. We must get together to rid mankind of the scourge of war. However much we may seek to avoid the issue there is only one way out, one war aim worth fighting for, and that is universal national disarmament and the arming of a federal world force. Then alone shall we be really free and independent."

After quoting, Sir Sikander Bose's pessimism (Continued From Page 1) the time being their domestic quarrels and march forward shoulder to shoulder to secure the country's freedom was made by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, while addressing a meeting held this afternoon in the Ganga Prasad Memorial Hall, under the presidency of Mr. C. B. Gupta, M.L.A.

Referring to War 'vis-a-vis' the country's attitude towards it, he said that the masses were prepared for the freedom struggle, but it was only the leaders who were not prepared. He thought that nothing would come out of the Congress negotiations with the Viceroy and hence there should be no talk of a compromise. It only manifested weakness of the Congress.

According to the speaker, Congress had lost its first opportunity when it did not make its declarations simultaneously with the outbreak of war. If the Congress had done it, its demand would have been irresistible. He criticised the faltering and "Wait and See" policy of the Congress High Command.

Concluding he expressed India's heart-felt sympathy for Poland, but declared that India could not fight for strengthening her own bondage. It could only fight for achieving her independence.—United Press.

MERE ASSURANCES WON'T DO

WARDHA, Oct. 11.
"Only a Free India can decide whether we can participate in the war or not. We want a declaration whether the principles of democracy, liberty and self-determination for which the war is claimed to be fought will be applicable to India also," declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru speaking at a public meeting to-night.

Pandit Nehru explained the stand taken by the Congress in connection with the present war. He pointed out how a disturbance of the balance of power in Europe affected India. The statement of the Congress Working Committee and the recent resolution passed by the A. I. C. C. gave the British Government an opportunity to clarify their war and peace aims.

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(Continued from page 7)
of Nazi tyranny would be to destroy not only our own country but democratic ideals and hopes of establishing peace in the world.

"HITLERISM MUST BE DESTROYED"
Accordingly, if the idea of conquest is inherent in Herr Hitler's policy and the system it follows, then Hitlerism must be destroyed. There is only one man who can prove the contrary. That man is Herr Hitler himself. Let him march his troops out of all those countries he has acquired by violence during the last two years. Then only would it be possible for us to contemplate negotiating peace with Herr Hitler. (Cheers).

STANHOPE'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Lord Stanhope, in the House of Lords made a similar statement to Chamberlain's.

Following Lord Stanhope's statement, Lord Snell opened his speech generally supporting the Government's policy with the words "the first thing I note is that the Government do not say whether it is proposed to take any further steps in regard to the difficulties that exist between the Indian Government and the Indian peoples."

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BOSE'S PESSIMISM

(Continued From Page 1)

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Hyat Khan's declaration "not as mercenaries but as free self-respecting Punjabies we are determined to defend our motherland," and the expression of his firm conviction that India will get independence after the present war, the paper says, "Yet, Sir Sikander speaks like a free man. He is free in himself and makes his choice."

Continuing, the "Statesman" writes "we believe in self-government for India, and we regret that the Princes have delayed an advance at the Centre and that the Congress and the Moslem League have united in opposing it. In face of the new danger, we regard it as vital that all should now sink that opposition and make such immediate change at the Centre possible as will enable Provincial Autonomy to continue despite the war."

If public opinion wishes the British Government to repeat its well-known intentions to proceed towards Dominion Status as soon as Indians have shown themselves prepared to shoulder responsibility at the centre in the way they have now shouldered it in the provinces (and as they still unfortunately show unwillingness to do at the Centre), then by all means let there be a fresh declaration. But let us not bemuse ourselves that such declarations change facts. What is important is that we should have our own war aims and have them clearly before us. It is the aims of all those who work for victory which will make the result.

TRIBUTE TO SIKANDER

Recalling that Sir Sikander Hyat Khan had been addressing the words that had been quoted in the course of the article to Jats and Sikhs, the "Statesman" says: "He asks the Congress also to rise to the height of its opportunity. In his advocacy of coalitions in the provinces and a working arrangement between the Moslem League and the Congress he shows himself a statesman, and by his administration of the Punjab he has proved himself no communalist. We believe that Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah can both rise to the occasion, and we welcome in the press some significant signs of response to what is certainly widespread public opinion."—A. P.

free India could decide whether she could participate in the war or not.

A SLAVE INDIA CANNOT CO-OPERATE

Pandit Nehru referred to the offers of help in men and material made by rulers of States in India, and said that the rulers of States, under the pretext of war were suppressing Civil Liberties in the States.

"A slave India cannot help Britain," continued Pandit Nehru, "we want to assume control of our Government and when we are free, we can help the democracies. We are not relying on words but we want them to be translated into action."

INDIANS ALL?

(Continued from page 6).

militaries are not above many of the weaknesses common to all power corporations, in what great esteem would these leaders have been held, had they first seen Gandhiji—than whom none is more accessible—and even called upon the Working Committee to meet them and give a hearing to all the drawbacks and injustices as they see and feel.

There is no doubt that had these worthy countrymen of mine refrained from hugging with pathos the neglected individual, and thought of the infinite tragedy of the neglected mass, we should not have had to wait for these many weeks for a reply from Britain.

Even now it is not too late. Let there be one demand, one man to put it forth.

Confusion Worse

Confounded

(Continued from Page 6).

Constitution for India, India's right to full and responsible self-government being recognized without reserve.

In the meantime, the Congress and all other authoritative bodies should be busy separately and where possible together in drafting comprehensive proposals, so that a Constitution may become ready whether or not the Prime Minister has the courage and vision to act. And Gandhiji's love for the Muslims must express itself in exhortations to his Hindu followers to show their true greatness by according to the fullest possible extent to the demands of all minorities. Not through bargaining will any substantial results accrue but through noble gestures on the part of the majorities.—Yours, etc.

GEORGE S. ARUNDAL

Adyar, October 9, 1939.

Latest Gallops At Poona Taqdir, Jewel & Galahad Star Shape Promisingly

(By Our Track Correspondent.)

The following gallops were noted through the week:—

PURSUIVANT (Eude) showed good speed for six furlongs. He is well.

TAQDIR (Burn) shaped smartly in a dash over the five. Must run well on Saturday.

JEWEL (Burn) beat a stable companion in a fast run six. Former has come on considerably.

GALAHAD STAR (Britt) was too good for NATBAY (R. Boy) and TORCH ROYAL (R. Boy) in a six furlongs dash. She is in grand fettle at the moment.

BULL BEE (Brace) moved very satisfactorily in a six furlongs dash.

HOROSCOPE (Bunetta) pleased when sent six furlongs.

ORANGE BLOSSOM (Cook) covered a mile at a brisk pace and gave satisfaction. Fit and well.

TWINE (Cook) gave a speedy display when put over six furlongs.

ROYAL TASK (Brace) and **BRIGHT LAD** (Donnelly) were sent together over ten furlongs.

MISS GRENVILLE (O'Neale) held a slight advantage over **DAISY BELLE** (Evans) at the end of a six furlongs dash. Latter a good type.

HERITAGE (Meekings) **ROCK-BALL** (Britt) and **CYBO** (R. Boy) were sent ten furlongs at a good pace. First named was the best and is training on.

CHERRY BIN (Marrable) gave a fair display when galloping six furlongs. Wants more work.

TAJ SUBHAN (Jones) did six

furlongs in pleasing style.

ROULETTE (Britt) was quite good when covering seven furlongs on the tan.

MALTA (Cook) had the beating of **NEW LUCK** (R. Boy) and **GANI** (R. Boy) in a fast run six. A likely winner.

RAJPUT (M. Khan) moved smartly in a seven furlongs gallop.

ANWAR (Cook) and **DAHMAN FADHIL** (R. Boy) were concerned in a run over the seven. They gave satisfaction.

NANDKUMAR (R. Boy) and **SAMAH** (R. Boy) strode out well in a ten furlongs spin.

KHALAF MAJNUN (Britt) accompanied for **SANT CLAUDE** (Cook) in a run over the nine. One to note.

RESPERATOR (Maxwell) had his head in front of **FANCY GLEN** (Rosario) at the end of a five furlongs dash.

Allegation Of Davar's Report Being "One-Sided"

(From A Correspondent.)

HUBLI, October 9.
Condemning Davar's report has become the order of the day in Karnatak. Last night a huge public meeting attended by more than 8,000 people was held in the Nehru Chowk.

It was addressed by Coms. V. rakathmath (Forward Bloc), Sunkar (Royist) and others. The speakers made it clear that Davar's report was one-sided.

Messrs. Deo, Deshpande, Divakar and Dr. Hardikar were criticised for having sided with the Raja Saheb of Ramdurga.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozechah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1939

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Relief For 'Bona Fide' Rural Debtors

Democratic And I. L. P. Amendments All Rejected: Latthe Suggests Separate Legislation For Non-Rural Debtors

A "SPORTING OFFER" TO A CHAMPION OF MONEY-LENDERS WAS MADE BY THE HON. MR. A. B. LATTHE, FINANCE MINISTER, IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, ON THURSDAY, WHEN CONSIDERATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEBTORS' RELIEF BILL WAS TAKEN UP CLAUSE BY CLAUSE.

Mr. G. K. Phadke (D. S. P.), stated that the creditors, according to the Bill might get only three paise in a rupee.

Mr. Latthe offered four times the amount and offered to withdraw the Bill on the acceptance of the sanction made by him.

The offer was not, however, accepted.

SIXTY AMENDMENTS TO ONE CLAUSE

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavliankar, Speaker of the Assembly, was in the Chair when the Assembly met.

Over 60 amendments had been tabled to the "definition" clause. "Debtor," according to the Bill, is an individual indebted, who holds land used for agricultural purposes, who has been cultivating such land personally and whose income from sources other than agriculture does not exceed 20 per cent. of his total income.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED
Mr. D. K. Kunte (Congress) moved an amendment seeking to include manual labour for fixation of total income for the purposes of the Bill.

Dr. Antrolikar (Congress) moved another verbal amendment.

At this stage, discussion ensued on the definition of the word "manual" labour.

Mr. Kunte went to the root of the meaning, "manual," which, he said, meant "manus hand." Therefore, by manual labour, all intellectual work was to be excluded.

Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, stated that "manual labour" meant physical labour.

The amendment of Dr. Antrolikar, practically on lines with that of Mr. Kunte, was accepted by the Minister and adopted by the House.

The following sub-clause in the Bill defined an undivided Hindu family, among other factors common to the general sub-clause, as one whose sources of income, other than agriculture, did not exceed 20 per cent. or Rs. 500, whichever is greater.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar moved an amendment seeking to reduce the amount to Rs. 300. The amendment was accepted by the Finance Minister and passed by the House.

DEFINITION OF DEBTOR

Mr. G. K. Phadke moved an amendment seeking to exclude from the scope of the clause for purposes of the definition of the word "debtor," an individual "whose liabilities are less than his assets." He stated that this little concession was to be given in the interests of the "bona fide" debtors.

Mr. Mohammed Suleman Mitha (Muslim League) opposing the

amendment stated that it sought to exclude certain agriculturists. And by doing so enormous hardships would be done to that class of agriculturists.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar (Independent) opposing the amendment thought that the Finance Minister had taken sufficient care to safeguard the interests of the creditors and the money-lenders.

Mr. Latthe replying stated that Mr. Phadke had been replied by the previous speakers.

Mr. Phadke stated that he was misunderstood. He referred to the attitude of Mr. Mohammed Suleman Mitha whose opposition to Urban Property tax and such other matters was well-known.

Mr. Latthe: We are having enough controversy over this Bill and we need not rake up past controversies.

HURDLES FOR MONEY-LENDERS

Mr. Phadke, then, pointed out the difficulties which the money-lenders had to encounter, particularly the clause regarding the award to be decided after determining the amount of debts scaled down in the manner laid down in the Bill.

He was going into the details of the clause, when the Speaker, on a point of order having been raised, asked Mr. Phadke to refer generally to the hurdles the money-lenders would have to cross.

Mr. Phadke thought that according to the Bill, the money-lenders would get only three paise in a rupee and nothing more.

In his reply, Mr. Latthe said that he was amused to note the differences of opinion in the opposition itself. He, however, made a sporting offer to Mr. Phadke that he was willing to give one anna in a rupee to the creditor—four times more than Mr. Phadke thought he would get—and if he accepted the offer, he would withdraw the whole Bill.

FIELD WORKER'S CASE

Mr. A. V. Chitre (I.L.P.) by an amendment sought to include agricultural labourer in the scope of the Bill.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar, by another amendment, sought to include the agricultural labourer whose income from sources other than agricultural labour did not exceed 50 per cent. of his total income. He thought that it would be ab-

surd to deny protection to agricultural labourers.

Mr. B. K. Galkwad (I.L.P.) by still one more amendment sought to include "personal agricultural labouring" in the explanation of the word "agriculture."

Mr. Latthe, in his reply, pointed out that the whole scheme of the Bill was based on the assumption that debts of the agriculturists were to be scaled down in proportion to their assets. While he was not opposed to giving protection to labourers, he asked how agricultural labourers could be brought within the scope of the Bill. He further asked why other labourers, like the mill-workers and others, should be kept out. Therefore, the question of serfdom and harassment did not arise.

A separate attempt to meet the requirements of the labourers might be made. It might also be attempted in a separate Bill like the money-lenders' Bill, sponsored by Mr. Munsal which was now in the Select Committee. Anyway, the problem, though it might be a grave one, could not be treated suggested by the movers of the amendments.

Mr. Chitre's amendment was pressed to a division and lost 12 against for and 41 against. The other amendments shared the same fate.

The House, then, adjourned till Friday (to-day).

Dr. M. D. Gilder, Minister for Excise admitted in the Assembly that the Government was aware that methylated spirit was used as a substitute for liquor by poor persons addicted to drinking.

Questions on the use of methylated spirit as a beverage elicited the information that in view of the considerable extent to which denatured spirit was reported to be used for potable purposes and to prevent the spread of this habit, the Government instituted several measures in 1932. Owing to the increased risk of the same being used, in consequence of prohibition, the question was again examined and the Government imposed the following restrictions:

Reduction in the limit of possession, sale and transport, without permit to two quart bottles and maintenance by all licensees compulsory of registers showing the purchaser's name and the quantity sold.

The Government, the Minister added had also provided a penalty for rendering denatured spirit suitable for potable purposes.



Sardar Patel addressing women volunteers rally at Wardha.

Protest Against Taking Over Tobacco Duty By Government

Breeze Between Jamnadas Mehta And Bombay Mayor

The Bombay Municipal Corporation after three days' debate, passed the draft representation to be forwarded to the Government of Bombay, protesting against the usurpation of Tobacco Duty by the Government. There was a breeze between the Mayor and Mr. J. M. Mehta, which enlivened the proceedings.

When the debate was resumed on Thursday Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin expressed his doubt as to the utility of sending the protest now as the Bill had already been passed into law.

Mr. M. V. Donde moved an amendment to protest against the passage of the Bill through the Legislature before the Corporation representation was sent.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said the Tobacco Duty, which was enjoyed by the Bombay Municipality for 80 years was not a gift or a concession, but a right and a privilege. The popular Government had, however, behaved like King Stork, especially at the time when there were about one lakh of people unemployed in the City and the middle class people were economically famished. He regretted that the Legislative Council had also passed the Bill.

The Mayor: No, it has not come before the Legislative Council yet.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: It came to-day and was also passed by 11 votes against 10. I cannot excuse your absence from the Council Hall to-day.

The Mayor: I did not know that the Bill was coming to-day when I left the Council Hall, some other matters were under discussion.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: Your absence here would not have been felt as it was felt in the Council. If you had been there a tie would have arisen and I wonder how the President would have voted. I can excuse Mr. Stone's absence, but not yours. Time will be there to bring this matter before the House.

CONGRESS PROTEST

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji raised a point of order and protested

against the insinuations of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: I repeat that Mr. B. N. Karanjia left the Council Hall when a very important matter was under discussion.

Mr. Mathradas Tricunji regretted the tone and attitude of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and pointed out that the Corporation had already sent the protest in November, 1938 to the Government.

Mr. Y. J. Meherally also severely criticised Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's attitude towards the Mayor. At this stage closure was moved and the amendment of Mr. Donde was thrown out by 37 votes against 23, and the original proposition was carried.

IMPORT OF MILK POWDER

An earlier stage the House passed the resolution of Mrs. Lila-vati Munsli to request the Government to (1) levy a prohibitive duty on skimmed dry milk imported into the City and (2) to compel the manufacturers to colour the powder so as to prevent its sale by milk vendors as genuine milk.

The House adjourned till Monday at 2-30 p.m.

ATHEISTS ALSO WANT SAFEGUARDS!

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 12. A funny telegram, it is reported, has been sent to Mr. Jinnah by certain lawyers of U. P., including one Government pleader requesting Mr. Jinnah to intervene with the Viceroy on behalf of Atheists and Agnostics of India in the present war discussions.

The telegram says: "As Mr. Jinnah is admittedly the most capable, selfless, advocate and protector of minorities he should seek another interview with the Viceroy and safeguard the interests of Atheists and Agnostics. This highly intellectual and courageous minority should not be thrown to 'wolves and sharks'." Assure Viceroy fullest co-operation.

"Crippled Resources For Corporation"

Tobacco Duty Debate In Legislative Council

BOMBAY, Thursday. The Bombay Legislative Council which reassembled to-day put in considerable legislative work by passing the three readings of the City of Bombay Municipal (third amendment) Bill which emerged from the Lower House last month and by approving of all the clauses of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Bill except clause No. 2 which relates to the definition of the term "Agricultural produce."

The opposition members warmed up considerably during the debate on the City of Bombay Municipal (third amendment) Bill which they characterised as a measure that would cripple the resources of the Bombay Corporation and thereby hamper its activities.

A PROVINCIAL TAX

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, who made out a convincing case for the measure said that the tobacco duty was a provincial source of revenue though the Government had hitherto assigned the entire proceeds from the tax as a grant-in-aid to the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Under rule 5 (5) of the schedule of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, three quarters of the grant was required to be credited to the general account of the Improvement Trust. One quarter of the grant was assigned to the general revenues of the Corporation.

The tobacco tax being a provincial revenue, the Minister pointed out, the Government had now decided that the receipts from the tax should not be made liable to be granted by statute in any fixed proportion to the two accounts of the Corporation.

GRANTS TO IMPROVEMENT TRUST

To the criticism levelled by the opposition that the Government was shirking its responsibility towards the Corporation Mr. Patil pointed out that it was the intention of the Government to continue to sanction sufficient grant to the Improvement Trust account to enable the Corporation to balance the Improvement Trust Budget. He further pointed out that the schedule of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 made the grant compulsorily divisible between the general and Improvements accounts of the Corporation. The aim of the Bill under discussion was to obviate the necessity of a division and to make it possible for Government to sanction such exclusive grants to the Improvement Trust account as it may consider necessary.

INJUSTICE TO CORPORATION

Prof. S. R. Davar and Mr. S. C. Joshi who opposed the Bill complained that the Government had already deprived the Municipality of several taxes like the entertainment tax and were now

proposing to take away one of the principal sources of revenue. With crippled resources, it would be impossible to expect the Corporation to attend to its various civic activities. It was the statutory obligation of the Government to give the grant.

Dr. Mahajani thought that the effect of the Bill would be to reduce the Corporation to the position of a mere department of the Government.

NO STATUTORY OBLIGATION

The Hon. Mr. Patil in his reply said that it was wrong to assume that the grant was a statutory obligation on the Government. There were occasions during the previous regimes when the grant had been withheld. The Government had no intention of shirking the responsibility of enabling the Corporation to balance the Trust Budget.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai supported the Bill as a just measure. There was no opposition during the last two readings of the Bill.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS BILL

The Council also took up the consideration of the Select Committee's report on the Agricultural Produce Markets Bill which seeks to provide for better regulation of buying and selling of agricultural produce and establishment of markets for such produce.

Clause 2 of the Bill remains to be considered.

The Council will reassemble at 1-30 p.m. to-morrow.



I was painfully surprised to learn from the Post Office that the special Empire rate of two and a half annas air mail, which was in force a little while ago for all letters to England, has been suspended. Instead, the air mail is now fourteen annas! It makes one think twice about air-mailing letters.

If the rumours of a provisional scheme for responsibility at the Centre are correct, there will be a scramble for the first Prime Ministership of India. Though the chances are that it will be a stalwart of the Congress, various lesser lights are already paying homage to high quarters.

In view of the fact that "Green Spot" has become almost a national drink in this country—or at least in the city—can't Government bring pressure to bear on the company to reduce its price and yet maintain its level? A move in this direction would be welcomed by many poor throats during the cricket season.

Watching the cricket fixtures of the smaller clubs, one feels that with a bit of luck U. M. Merchant should scramble into the Hindu side. He deserves it.

The Cricket Club Committee rightly feel that in view of the effort it has made to put the Club on a sound financial basis, the response of the members to the issue of debentures is hardly satisfactory.

I understand that Sir H. P. Mody is still available on the trunk line to Calcutta. So is Neville Henderson on the Trans-Atlantic line. But where will it get you?

A Parsee gentleman is reported to have gone into Army and Navy's tailoring department and ordered a Property Tax Suit. I suppose it is one which you can easily lose.

Edgar Wallace

INSPECTOR WADE

Detective Story:

Day By Day

THE POISON THORN

